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OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1827.

NO. 169.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE SEASONS.

What is more interesting to the lover of nature than the Seasons! He delights amid the vernal beauties of spring, and appreciates with a feeling unknown to some, the enjoyment it occasions.—He joins with the song of the lark, as it welcomes Aurora in the eastern sky, and delights to trace the power of him who swells the notes of the vocal Philomela. He watches the trees as they begin to display their foliage, and loves to mark the progress of the hedge rose. The modest daisy opens her bosom to the genial rays of the sun, and the light breeze wafts around the fragrance of the primrose. The violet, which like some lovely maiden banished from her home, was an exile under the iron sceptre of winter, now is recalled! for the wintry blast is over and gone, and the sun-beams re-ignite the earth of the valley. Man too, has his spring, and like it is covered with youthful exuberance.

The lover of nature discovers the approach of summer, and in her train fresh beauties. It is now he sees maturity. The same bud which he beheld in infancy, is now expanded and arrived to perfection. The embryo flower which promised to reward his care, now, by its beauty, repays his fondest solicitude. The rose blossoms with perennial grace in his garden and the jessamine overshadows his parlour window. The summer evening walk—how beautiful! He forgets for a moment the busy hum of men, and wanders amid the cool recesses, of the grove; or, perhaps, seated on some verdant bank, with the cheeriest contemplation, listens to the feathered songsters chanting their farewell to the setting sun; he hears the meandering of the stream by his side, and loses himself in contemplation of such beauties. The evening bells call him back again to earth and he sympathizes with the poet as he involuntarily exclaims,

Those evening bells, those evening bells,
How many a tale their music tells
Of love, and hope, and that dear time,
When last I heard their tuneful chime.

Those happy hours have passed away,
And many a heart that then was gay,
Within the tomb now darkly dwells,
Nor ever hears those evening bells!

Man has his summer; like the fruits of the earth, he arrives at maturity; like them his beauties unfold, and he stands the object of universal admiration: but the prouder beauties of the summer months give way to the brown tints of autumn; the voice of the reaper is heard in the glen, and the noise of the sickle in the valley. The harvest plain proclaims the goodness of the Deity, and shows he is not unmindful of the wants of his creatures. The winged emigrants finding no longer a home they once enjoyed, retreat to warmer and more congenial climes; they soar above the Atlantic surge, and wing their way over the vast profound; instinct is their only pilot, which guides their way by the friendly beacon's light, and brings them at last to the desired haven. Thus often the soul seeks for brighter skies beyond the wave, leaving the chilling confines of this wintry region, flies to a warmer and a better country. Man, too, has his autumn; he arrives at the evening of his existence. Those beauties which adorned him, begin to discover the autumnal tint; here and there a leaf forsakes its parent branch; his joys and delights emigrate to another country; wing their way over the sea of time, and take possession of a more benignant region. Winter presents many beauties to the lover of nature. When late and slowly the morning opens her pale eye, in what a curious disguise is nature dressed; the icicles jagged and uneven, hang pendant from the eaves, and a whitish film encrusts the windows, where mimic landscapes rise, and fancied figures swell. The fluid paths become a solid road, and where the finny shoals were wont to rove, the sportive youths slide, or, with rapid motion, skate along the crystal pavement. But notwithstanding, winter has something which renders it dreary and forlorn.—The trees are naked and exposed, and the fragile stem on which but yesterday a flower bloomed, now with drooping head mourns under the austerity of winter. Man, too, has his winter: the cold wind whistles around his frail tenement; all his prospective is gloomy and forlorn; and the streams of vitality are congealed with the ice of chilling old age. To-day man is like the stately poplar, rising majestically to the heavens! To-morrow, fallen on the ground, shorn of all his beauty! The youthful prospect is bedecked with the verdure of spring, and the scenery of the matured mind, often displays the beautiful

placidity of summer. But the advanced years can discover the brown tints of autumn, proclaiming themselves the harbingers of winter. The wintry sky at length is discerned, and man mingles with the clouds of the valley.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE LIFE OF MRS. JEMISON.

Indian Captivity.

When I review my life, the privations that I have suffered, the hardships I have endured, the vicissitudes I have passed, and the complete revolution that I have experienced in my manner of living; when I consider my reduction from a civilized to a savage state, and the various steps by which that process has been effected, and that my life has been prolonged, and my health and reason spared, it seems a miracle that I am unable to account for, and is a tragical medley that I hope will never be repeated.

The bare loss of liberty is but a mere trifle when compared with the circumstances that necessarily attend, and are inseparably connected with it. It is the recollection of what we once were, of the friends, the home, and the pleasures that we have left or lost; the anticipation of misery, the appearance of wretchedness, the anxiety for freedom, the hope of release, the devising of means of escaping, and the vigilance with which we watch our keepers, that constitute the nauseous dregs of the bitter cup of slavery. I am sensible, however, that no one can pass from a state of freedom to that of slavery, and in the last situation rest perfectly contented; but as every one knows that great exertions of the mind tend directly to debilitate the body, it will appear obvious that we ought, when confined, to exert all our faculties to promote our present comfort, and let future days provide their own sacrifices. In regard to ourselves, just as we feel we are.

For the preservation of my life to the present time I am indebted to an excellent constitution, with which I have been blessed in as great a degree as any other person. After I arrived to years of understanding, the care of my own health was one of my principal studies; and by avoiding exposures to wet and cold, by temperance in eating, abstaining from the use of spirits, and shunning the excesses to which I was frequently exposed, I effected my object beyond what I expected. I have never once been sick till within a year or two, only as I have related.

Spirits and tobacco I have never used, and I have never once attended an Indian frolic. When I was taken prisoner, and for sometime after that, spirits was not known; and when it was first introduced, it was in small quantities, and used only by the Indians; so that it was a long time before the Indian women began to even taste it.

After the French war, for a number of years, it was the practice of the Indians of our tribe to send to Niagara and get two or three kegs of rum, (in all six or eight gallons,) and hold a frolic as long as it lasted. When the rum was brought to the town, all the Indians collected, and before a drop was drunk, gave all their knives, tomahawks, guns, and other instruments of war, to one Indian, whose business it was to bury them in a private place, keep them concealed, and remain perfectly sober till the frolic was ended. Having thus divested themselves, they commenced drinking, and continued their frolic till every drop was consumed. If any of them became quarrelsome, or got to fighting, those who were sober enough bound them upon the ground, where they were obliged to lie till they got sober, and then were unbound. When the fumes of the spirits had left the company, the sober Indian returned to each the instruments with which they had entrusted him, and all went home satisfied. A frolic of that kind was held but once a year, and that at the time the Indians quit their hunting, and come in with their deer-skins.

In those frolics the women never participated. Soon after the revolutionary war, however, spirits became common in our tribe, and have been used indiscriminately by both sexes; though there are not so frequent instances of intoxication amongst the squaws as amongst the Indians.

To the introduction and use of that baneful article, which has made such devastation in our tribes, and threatens the extinction of our people, (the Indians,) I can with the greatest propriety impute the whole of my misfortune in losing my three sons. But as I have before observed, not even the love of life will restrain an Indian from sipping the poison that he knows will destroy

him. The voice of nature, the rebukes of reason, the advice of parents, the exhortations of friends, and the numerous instances of sudden death, are all insufficient to reclaim an Indian, who has once experienced the exhilarating and inebriating effects of spirits, from seeking his grave in the bottom of his bottle!

My strength has been great for a woman of my size, otherwise I must long ago have died under the burdens which I was obliged to carry. I learned to carry loads on my back, in a strap placed across my forehead, soon after my captivity; and continue to carry in the same way. Upwards of thirty years ago, with the help of my young children, I backed all the boards that were used about my house from Allen's mill at the outlet of Silver Lake, a distance of five miles. I have planted, hoed, and harvested corn every season but one since I was taken prisoner. Even this present fall (1823) I have husked my corn and backed it into the house.

The first cow that I ever owned, I bought of a squaw sometime after the revolution. It had been stolen from the enemy. I had owned it but a few days when it fell into a hole, and almost died before we could get it out. After this, the squaw wanted to be recanted, but as I would not give up the cow, I gave her money enough to make, when added to the sum which I paid her at first, thirty-five dollars. Cows were plenty on the Ohio, when I lived there, and of good quality.

For provisions I have never suffered since I came upon the flats; nor have I ever been in debt to any other hands than my own for the plenty that I have shared.

My vices, that have been suspected, have been but few. It was believed for a long time, by some of our people, that I was a great witch; but they were unable to prove my guilt, and consequently I escaped the certain doom of those who are convicted of that crime, which, by Indians, is considered as heinous as murder. Some of my children had light brown hair, and tolerable features, which used to make some say that I stole them; yet as I was ever conscious of my own constancy, I never thought that any one really believed that I was guilty of adultery.

I have been the mother of eight children; three of whom are now living, and I have at this time thirty-nine grand children, and fourteen great-grand children, all living in the neighborhood of Genesee River, and at Buffalo.

I live in my own house, and on my own land, with my youngest daughter, Polly, who is married to George Chongo, and has three children.

My daughter Nancy, who is married to Billy Green, lives about 80 rods south of my house, and has seven children.

My other daughter, Betsey, is married to John Green, has seven children, and resides 80 rods north of my house.

Thus situated in the midst of my children, I expect I shall soon leave the world, and make room for the rising generation. I feel the weight of years with which I am loaded, and am sensible of my daily failure in seeing, hearing and strength; but my only anxiety is for my family. If my family will live happily, and I can be exempted from trouble while I have to stay, I feel as though I could lay down in peace a life that has been checked in almost every hour, with troubles of a deeper dye, than are commonly experienced by mortals.

An account of the destruction of a part of the British Army, by the Indians, at a place called the Devil's Hole, on the Niagara River, in the year 1783.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Linus S. Everett, dated Fort Schlosser, 29th December 1823.

RESPECTED AND DEAR FRIEND,
I hasten, with much pleasure, to comply with your request, in regard to the affair at the Devil's Hole. I have often wondered that no authentic account has been given of that bloody and tragical scene.

I have made all the inquiries that appear to be of any use, and proceed to give you the result.

At this place, (Fort Schlosser,) an old gentleman now resides, to whom I am indebted for the best account of the affair that can be easily obtained. His name is Jesse Ware—his age about 74. Although he was not a resident of this part of the country at the time of the event, yet from his intimate acquaintance with one of the survivors, he is able to give much information, which otherwise could not be obtained.

The account that he gives is as follows:—In July, 1783, the British under Sir William Johnston, took possession of Forts Niagara and Schlosser, which had before been in the hands of the

French. At this time, the Seneca Indians, (which were a numerous and powerful nation,) were hostile to the British, and warmly allied to the French. These two posts, (viz.) Niagara and Schlosser, were of great importance to the British, on the account of affording the means of communication with the above, or on the upper lakes. In 1760, a contract was made between Sir William Johnston and a Mr. Stedman, to construct a portage road from Queenston landing to Fort Schlosser, a distance of eight miles, in order to facilitate the transportation of provision, ammunition, &c. from one place to the other. In conformity to this agreement, on the 20th of June, 1783, Stedman had completed his road, and appeared at Queenston Landing, (now Lewistown,) with twenty-five portage wagons, and one hundred horses and oxen, to transport to Fort Schlosser the king's stores.

At this time Sir William Johnston was suspicious of the intentions of the Senecas; for after the surrender of the forts by the French, they had appeared uneasy and hostile. In order to prevent the teams, drivers and goods, receiving injury, he detached 300 troops to guard them across the portage. The teams, under this escort, started from Queenston landing—Stedman, who had the charge of the whole, was on horse back, and rode between the troops and teams; all the troops being in front. On a small hill near the Devil's Hole, at that time, was a redoubt of twelve men, which served as a kind of guard on ordinary occasions, against the depredations of the savages. "On the arrival of the troops and teams at the Devil's Hole," says a manuscript in the hands of my informant, "the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Seneca Indians, sallied from the adjoining woods, by thousands, (where they had been concealed for some time before, for that nefarious purpose,) and falling upon the troops, teams and drivers, and the guard of twelve men before mentioned, they killed all the men but three on the spot, or by driving them, together with the teams, down the precipice, which was about seventy or eighty feet! The Indians seized Stedman's horse by the bridle, while he was on him, designing, no doubt, to make his sufferings more lasting than that of his companions; but while the bloody scene was acting, the attention of the Indian who held the horse of Stedman being arrested, he cut the reins of his bridle—clapped spurs to his horse, and rode over the dead and dying, into the adjacent woods, without receiving injury from the enemy's firing. Thus he escaped; and besides him two others—one a drummer, who fell among the trees, was caught by his drum strap, and escaped unhurt; the other, one who fell down the precipice and broke his thigh, but crawled to the landing or garrison down the river."

The following September, the Indians gave Stedman a piece of land, as a reward for his bravery.

With sentiments of respect, I remain, sir, your sincere friend,
L. S. EVERETT.

Mr. J. E. Seaver.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO.

This country, of which Marietta is the chief town, is situated on the Ohio, and is the oldest county in the state. It was settled in 1788. The springs are earlier and the autumns later than they are east of the Alleghany mountains.—Peach trees blossom by the 20th of March, and apple trees by the 1st of April. Peaches are often produced the third year after the stones are planted, and apple trees in four or five years from the seed. Several apple trees in the vicinity of Marietta are six feet in circumference, (near two feet in diameter.) Many of the pear trees have been destroyed by the insect which has killed so many in the eastern states. Winter pears sometimes weigh 36 ounces, and apples from 20 to 25 ounces. Indian corn planting commences the first of April, and may be continued ten weeks; this crop seldom fails, let the season be as it may. In autumn wheat may be sowed from September to the middle of December. Peas fit for the table may be had by the 20th of May, cucumbers in the beginning of June, hard cabbage heads by the middle of June, and green corn for boiling on the 4th of July. The uplands are loaded with native grapes, and many barrels of wine are made, half grapes and half cider. The grapes hang long after the leaves are fallen, and afford delicious repasts to the bears, racoons, &c. In some parts of the county, nuts of various kinds abound, and large droves of hogs are fattened without any expense to the owners. The woods abound with the native mulberry, and more than 25

years ago; the females of Gen. Rufus Putnam's family used to supply their own sewing silk from the cocoons of worms of their own raising. The merino sheep was introduced in 1805, and this valuable animal has improved in size, beauty and fineness of wool. They are more healthy than the common sheep. It is not uncommon for ewes to bring forth twice in a year. The winter commences about the last of December, and the snow is never drifted by the wind. Wolves are scarce. Hogs in many places pass the winter in the woods, and a gang of ten or twenty are more than a match for a wolf or panther. An old hunter once saw a panther spring from a tree into a drove of hogs; the large ones fell upon him with their tusks, and tore him in pieces in a few minutes.

DUNSTABLE, N. H. September 8.

We have this week been gratified with examining a microscope made by Mr. Ephraim Rand of Bedford, and which he has been exhibiting in this town.* It magnifies objects four hundred thousand times. We believe no instrument has been made in this country, which magnifies objects more than half as many times as this does. A common fly appears to be about fifteen feet in length, and the leg of a grasshopper about twenty feet. Thousands of eyes are perceptible by means of this wonderful instrument in a common fly, and we also perceive an innumerable number of animated beings in liquids. In the smallest grain of a fig, which we can see, we perceive a large number of living creatures.

*Probably a Solar Microscope.

CHINA.

Extract of a letter, to a gentleman in Boston, dated Lintin, China, April 23.

"We have had so much business on our hands of late, that I have forgotten whether I gave you, in my last, an account of the affair which happened here on the 1st of March, between the Boats belonging to the fleet lying at Lintin and two large Chinese armed Boats.—The ship Citizen, of New-York, arrived here about the last of February, and sent a China-boat to Canton, with despatches, in charge of a young man belonging to the ship. This boat, on her return with despatches, and supposed also to have on board the young man, above-mentioned, was captured by two large boats, armed, with 40 men each, and pretending to form part of the Chinese fleet of observation stationed here. This was done almost within hail of our shipping. It was immediately determined, by the Commanders of the English and American Vessels, to man all their boats, and if it should appear that they had made prisoner of the young man above alluded to, to re-capture him, at all events. If there was no European or American in the boat, it was agreed not to molest them. As our boats approached them, they took to flight, but perceiving that they could not escape, they rounded to, and prepared for action. When sufficiently near to speak them, an attempt was made, by signs and otherwise, to explain to them that our intentions were pacific, and that our object was merely to ascertain if there was an European or American in the boat. Our inquiries however, received no other reply than a volley of stones, which bruised and wounded several of our people: one of them dangerously. Seeing no possibility of coming to an understanding with them, and being in considerable danger from the showers of stones which they continued to pour upon us, the order was given to fire over them! This order was, however, very naturally disregarded by those who were smarting from the effects of a severe blow with a stone, and several of the balls were seen to take effect. The music of musket balls being something new—not according to old "old custom"—they thought best to decamp,—which they did with all possible expedition, leaving the fast-boat behind them. The Mandarins on the River between this and Canton, have, for a great length of time, not only without the knowledge of the Government, but in direct opposition to its ordinances, made a practice of seizing passengers going up and down the river, for the purpose of extorting money. In some instances they have treated their prisoners with great indecency and cruelty, stripping them naked—suspending them by the hands, threatening them with instant death, &c. until they have been obliged to advance large sums for their ransom.—The capture of Mr. Lemay, supercargo of the Brig Elizabeth, of Baltimore, which took place in Jan. last, was fresh in recollection, and it was determined that they should not commit another act

of such wanton oppression; and in sight of the fleet too, without resistance.—The act, on our part, was perhaps rash, and, at first view, would appear unjustifiable, for, as it is illegal for a Chinese Boat to receive a foreigner without special license, it was unquestionably right in the Chinese Officers to seize the Boat for breach of their laws. It was apprehended, at first, that serious consequences would result from the affair, at least that there would be a temporary suspension of the Trade. But it appears that the Mandarin Boats in question were not acting under the authority of their Government, or rather that they were not acting strictly according to their instructions, and consequently, that they were not under the protection of their Government. Indeed it is said that the Government have refused to take cognizance of the affair upon the ground, that they had exceeded their powers in leaving their station, and had no business at Lintin. Whether these Boats were in truth acting without orders, or whether the Chinese are unwilling to revive again the preposterous—unqualified demand of "blood for blood," which was probably granted to them for the last time in the disgraceful case of the Emily of Baltimore, is uncertain, and perhaps immaterial.—One thing is certain, it will have the good effect to teach the petty Mandarins, that the foreigners for the future will not be deterred from defending themselves against insult and robbery, by the fear of killing a subject of the "Celestial Empire." Nearly two months have now expired since the affair took place, and it is very improbable now that any notice will be taken of it. It is pretty well ascertained that there are seven or eight of the Chinese wounded, one of whom has since died of his wounds. As the above affair occasioned considerable excitement at the time, and incorrect reports of it may have reached America, you are at liberty to make what use of this statement you please.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following extract is made from a letter received at Norfolk, and besides showing that Colombia is yet distracted by internal feuds, it shows that the suspicions of late entertained against Great Britain in regard to her designs upon the political affairs of that country, are not without some plausible foundation.—P. Argus.

"LAGUNA, Aug. 23, 1827.
"This department, since the departure of Bolivar on the 6th of last month for Bogota, via Carthagena, has remained entirely quiet: yet every disposition is evinced of hostility, by words only, against the Liberator and his decrees, while exercising the extraordinary powers assumed under the constitution in calming the disturbances of Venezuela.
"We have news up to the 10th July, from Bogota, which states that the extraordinary powers of Bolivar have been revoked and every disposition to resist the Bolivian party, if hostile to the constitution. Bolivar, from the last accounts, was at Carthagena with 6000 troops, and Urdaneta, from Maracaibo, at Cucuta with 2000 more. I cannot believe there is a disposition to create an internal war, yet by many it is believed that Bolivar's views have been to subvert the constitution and establish a government of more consolidated powers. This department appears to be decidedly for a confederacy of States upon the principle of the United States.
"The Congress have fixed the calling of a general Convention for March next, to endeavor, if an open rupture should not previously take place, to settle all the differences of the country. Report says that the Liberator is much displeased at the Congress, and was determined to march against it, in consequence of their order to the citizens of Colombia not to obey any other authority than the orders and laws of Congress. A proclamation to this effect has been made in Maracaibo. I cannot believe that Bolivar, with hostile intentions, will oppose the Congress. Various reports for some months have been in circulation of the supposed or intended interference of Great Britain in the political affairs of this country. I must confess suspicions are pretty strong, yet if it is so it is confined to diplomatic circles.—Many circumstances would induce a belief that she wished a controlling influence on the Main, and the position of her island settlements and the immense fortifications now building upon the Island of Curacao, supposed to be done by British funds and under British orders, squints a little towards one day or other saying to the inhabitants of the Main, you must only, by my permission, cultivate the earth, or spread your canvass upon these seas."

LONDON, August 12.
The Spaniards have boasted much of the capture of the Gen. Amario, Col. privateer. That capture, it appears, by a letter from Cadiz, in a Paris paper, took place in a manner not very creditable to the capt. of a French ship of war, cruising off Trafalgar. It is stated that the Colombian hailed the French ship, and asked for a supply of water. The latter answered, "I have none, but there is a corvette astern, which can spare you some." The privateer accordingly stood towards the Despatcher—a Spanish ship-of-war, sailing under French colours, and asked for water. Instead of the latter, shot was sent, vice-

on board, and she was obliged to strike. Thus it appears that the Frenchman, by a shameful trick, got the Col. into a situation in which escape was impossible.

The death of Mr. Canning predicted by *Nixon, the Astrologer*.—In an old book, entitled the Prophecies of Robert Nixon, printed in the year 1701, is the following prophetic declaration, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event which deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments: In the year 1827, a man will raise himself, by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the State. His King will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan her loss. Oh, England! beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man."

[FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.]

MR. CANNING'S FUNERAL.—The London papers recently received furnish various details of the circumstances attending the funeral of the deceased prime Minister. The Dean of Westminster held a consultation of those friends who had the direction of the obsequies, and it was finally arranged that his grave should be prepared immediately adjoining the foot of that in which the remains of Mr. Pitt are deposited. The coffin was made of English oak, covered with rich crimson velvet, and ornamented with silver gilt trappings—a distinction, which, with the exception of ministers of state who die in office, is confined to the nobility. On the lid was placed the following inscription:

DEPOSITUM.

The Right Honorable GEORGE CANNING, one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, Chancellor and Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Governor of the Charter House, &c. &c.
Born 11th April, 1770.
Died 8th August, 1827.

At an early hour on the morning of the 16th, the Abbey bell was tolled, announcing the approach of the time appointed for conveying the remains of the deceased to the tomb. The tolling, with some short intermissions was continued till the ceremony was completed.

Some time before the time appointed for the mournful procession to leave Downing-street, vast numbers of respectfully dressed individuals, most of whom were in mourning, began to congregate in the streets in that vicinity, although up to ten o'clock, no outward preparations were manifested, not even the customary observance of placing mutes at the door. It was regularly remarked, with expressions of astonishment, that none of the usual and on this occasion, expected and desired marks of respect so eminently due to the illustrious deceased, were evinced; and few could be persuaded that the wishes of the relative of the late lamented Premier ought to have been so strictly adhered to, sacred as they willingly acknowledged those wishes ought to be, especially when backed as they were by the almost dying request of Mr. Canning himself. None of the public offices were in the early part of the morning closed, a circumstance frequently noticed as most extraordinary. Notwithstanding this generally expressed disappointment, if any tribute were wanting of the high place the lamented Premier occupied in the confidence and affections of the people, that testimony was abundantly supplied. Regret for his lamented death was as deeply depicted on the countenance and conversation, as it was by the outward habiliments of those who had assembled to witness this last sad scene.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, two minutes dressed in the usual manner, with scarfs, sash and wands, were stationed at the door of the Foreign Office. About twelve the first mourning coach drove up to the door, and after that period the distinguished characters who were to join in the mournful procession at intervals arrived. The crowd began sensibly to increase, and it required the active assistance of the police, a considerable posse of whom were in attendance, to effect a passage for the carriages. At a few minutes before one o'clock, the hearse drawn by six fine black horses, drove up to the door, and within a few minutes of that hour every thing being arranged, the coffin borne by eight of the undertaker's men, was brought out of the house and deposited in it; Downing-street having in the mean time been cleared, and a barrier erected at its entrance. The hearse then moved slowly forward, and the attendants having entered the coaches, the sad cavalcade proceeded towards the Abbey in the usual order. The Right Hon. Gentleman's remains were followed by nine mourning coaches. In the first of which were the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex. In the second, were the Marquis of Clanricarde, Master Canning, and Mr. Stapleton. The Dukes of Portland, and Devonshire, Lords Godolphin and Lymington, and Mr. Grant, and several members of the Commons were in the other coaches. The Dean of Westminster performed the burial service.

DOMESTIC.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Rochester and Buffalo papers give long and animated accounts of the descent of the "condemned vessel" over the falls of Niagara on the 8th inst. Many had assembled on Thursday preceding. On Friday stages on both sides of the river, from Buffalo, Lewiston, Queenston, &c. swarming with passengers, continued to arrive all day and until noon the next. On Saturday morning the rank and file visitors came in, and such mingling of spirits, ages and sexes, such a mass of heterogeneous humanity was never before witnessed.

The Michigan was towed down the Niagara by a steam boat, to a creek about five miles above the fall in the forenoon. In the afternoon she was towed about two miles further down and left to her destiny. In her main chains were placed two effigies, one on either side, of no very prepossessing aspect, which were designated by the names of Adams and Jackson. Other effigies were placed in different parts of the ship, upon which were bestowed appropriate cognomens, such as Natty Ewart, Blue Beard, &c. while the one in the foretop, was called Carter Beverly, whose province seemed to be to look out for breakers. The animals on board, consisting of a Buffalo from the Rocky Mountains, a Bear from Green Bay, and another from Grand River, in Canada, two Foxes, one Raccoon, a Dog and a Cat, and four Geese, were cut loose previous to the descent.

At a little before 3 P. M. she was on her way, shooting down the current with the velocity of an arrow, and passed over the first rapid in gallant style. She struck upon the second—receded for a moment—her masts went by the board, and swinging partly round, she presented her broadside to the current, and was swept to the bottom of the short falls quite in pieces. It was at this point that the animals left her. Her main timbers adhered until she passed over the great fall, when she was dashed to atoms, scarcely one piece remaining upon another, and floated down the river, covering the surface for some distance around.

After the descents two of the geese and the cat, were picked up below the Falls, uninjured. The dog, was subsequently secured, having reached Grass Island above the Falls, wholly unhurt. Our friends (that is the Traveller's friends) the public house keepers must, from the accounts, have had a fine harvest. We are right glad of it; for no landlords more consult the wants and wishes of their guests than do those on either side of the Niagara. Gen. Whitney procured the Rochester Daily Telegraph, with rich music, his numerous company, while Brown on the other side secured the aid of an excellent band from the British army.—*Amer. Traveller*.

ARSON.—On Sunday night, the 6th inst. the wood-house and barn belonging to Capt. Elam Fuller, Keeper of the State Prison at Granby, were, with their contents, destroyed by fire—loss estimated at about \$1000. The fire originated in the wood-house, adjoining the dwelling of Capt. Fuller: and as there was no doubt of its being the work of an incendiary, suspicion immediately rested upon a fellow by the name of Lawrence, who had a short time previous been released from a confinement of 15 years in Newgate, and who, at the time of his enlargement, had threatened vengeance against Capt. T. and his family. This suspicion was heightened by the circumstance of his having been seen in the neighborhood but a day or two before, and by the traces of footsteps through a ploughed field leading from the scene of conflagration to an adjoining wood, which exactly corresponded with the imprint made by the peculiar shoes worn by the prisoner at Newgate. The neighbors, with an alacrity which does them credit, volunteered their services to apprehend the offender, and he was last week taken brought before a Justice, and after a full examination, committed to prison in this city. He will receive his trial at the ensuing session of the Superior Court. It was no doubt the design of the incendiary to have destroyed the dwelling-house, together with its inmates, but the fire was providentially discovered in season to prevent so dreadful a result.—*American Mercury*.

ANOTHER DUEL.—We have to record another duel with rifles, which took place between Mr. Stanley Singleton and Daniel L. Stephens, of Breckenridge county, on the 14th inst. The parties met in the State of Indiana, near Rome. Mr. Singleton challenged Mr. Stephens on account of some expressions used by Mr. Stephens during the canvass of the late election, (Mr. Singleton being a candidate for the Legislature.) The parties met on the ground with their friends. The rifle was selected as the weapon to fight with, the distance thirty yards. They were by the agreement to stand back to back, and at the word "Are you ready—fire," were to wheel and fire before the count of five. At the first fire both missed. At the second fire, Mr. Stephens received the ball of his antagonist just above the hip, passing thro' but is supposed not to have

entered the cavity of the body. Mr. Stephens fell: and thus the dispute terminated. The wound is not supposed to be mortal. The parties, we learn, afterwards had an interview, and became reconciled to each other. A most argumentative and conciliatory process! Enq.

It is said the Governor of Kentucky applied to the Governor of Tennessee for the surrender of Gen. Houston for fighting a duel with Mr. White, within the limits of the former State, and against its laws. Gov. Carroll did not comply with the call; and as Gen. Houston is now elected Governor, he can surrender himself, if he pleases, and give a great instance of magnanimity. Gens. Houston, and White, have both recently given the particulars of the duel.

At a public celebration in South Carolina, a few months ago, the liberal principles of the present Administration in England were given as a toast, whilst the Administration of our own country was disparaged.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENTS.—In Cushing, Maine, killed by falling from a tree, which he had ascended in pursuit of a squirrel, on the 3d inst. Mr. Joseph Freeman, aged 23. Also at the same place on the 6th inst. a young man about 17 years old, while at play near the spot where Freeman was killed, in leaping over a fence, fell, and struck his breast on a rock, which caused his death in 40 minutes.

Some caution is requisite, in passing our opinions upon strangers; a caution however which few of us adopt. At a public levee at the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield, "pry, my lord, who is the tall awkward woman yonder?" "That lady, sir," replied Lord Chesterfield, "is my sister." The gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out, "no, no, my lord, I beg your pardon; I meant that very ugly woman, who stands next to the Queen." "That lady, sir," answered Lord Chesterfield calmly, "that lady, sir, is my wife."

SERMON FOR BACHELORS.—The New-Haven Mirror contains a lay sermon, for the special benefit of the New-York Bachelors' Club, founded on the following text:

"And they called Rebecca, and said unto her, wilt thou go with this man, and she said, I will go." Genesis c. 23, v. 58.

In those times, ceremony, formality, sighing and sentiment were altogether unknown. Rebecca was a sensible girl, and jumped at the first good offer. We could have picked out a better text to preach before the honorable and venerable fraternity, viz.

"Jacob kissed Rachel."
That's something substantial for Bachelors to say grace over; the other text was for the benefit of Rebecca altogether.

"Jacob kissed Rachel,"
And lifted up his voice and wept."
How pathetic. The fact is, time and the fashions make strange inroads upon poor human nature. Here was Jacob scouring the country to look for a wife, and on a fine sunny day in the valley of Padanaram, he saw her at a distance, drawing water from a well, being barefoot; and without ceremony, he ran towards her, and in the language of the good book, he "Kissed her, and lifted up his voice and wept." We have no account that Rachel boxed his ears for his rudeness, as in these days of simplicity and innocence, would have been done, particularly in "Good Society." The truth is, we are too refined in our notions, to take pattern from the rustic simplicity of our first parents; and our wives would never call their husbands "My Lord," and wait until they had dined, as our mothers did of yore. Noah.

Mr. Royal A. Avery, of Vermont, whose story of having been robbed of upwards of \$3000 in Connecticut, was disbelieved by the editors in that state, has published a card in the Connecticut Courant, in which he re-asserts that he was actually robbed as before stated; and adds, that he supposes the robbers must have been three men who were seen in the road, about that time, in a green wagon. He also adduces certificates from some of the most respectable citizens in Burlington, Vt. testifying their belief that he is a man of veracity.

A most distressing accident occurred near the light house, Saybrook, on Saturday last. Mr. Asahel Spencer and his wife, from Ohio, proceeded a short distance from the shore, in a small boat, for the purpose of fishing. In a short time the boat was seen, bottom upwards, both persons being drowned. The body of Mrs. Spencer was discovered on Monday. The body of Mr. Spencer had not been found on Tuesday.

The trial of John Newbold for passing \$400 of counterfeit notes of the U. S. Bank on Mr. John T. Keeling of whom he bought a parcel of negroes, was had in the Superior court, Princess Anne co. last week. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Rich-

mond. The trial of Arlege, who was apprehended as the accomplice of Newbold, and tried upon a similar indictment, was acquitted. Newbold belonged to the state of Ohio, where he has a wife and family, and when he was at home, his name was Sutton.

The President of the U. States has acknowledged Walter De Lacy as Vice Consul of his Most Faithful Majesty for the state of Virginia, and John S. McKim, Vice Consul of his Most Faithful Majesty for the state of Maryland.

Mr. Cercheval arrived at Washington on Saturday last, with a Treaty lately negotiated by Mr. Appleton, at Sweden, and with despatches from Mr. Gallatin. It will be recollected, (says the National Journal) that our treaty with Sweden and Norway had expired. The new treaty revives and continues former treaties, and we are informed, embraces the important principle of navigation which was first adopted, by the present Administration, in the treaty with Guatemala. It also includes a provision that the trade of the Swedish colony of St. Bartholomews shall be open to the trade of the United States, in all respects, as it is to the navigation of Sweden and Norway.

EUROPE.—A writer in France makes use of the following language:—"All Europe seems to me like a volcano. We walk, or dance, or follow our amusements, over a heat of combustibles. The ministers, like true tyrants, are familiar with pleasure. They rely on an army of 500,000 priests, whose head quarters are at Toledo in Castile. I hope time may prove this a little too feeble for this whole ancient continent, proud of its civilization and refinement. On the other hand, the people are acquainted with their plans, and will not be deceived by their manoeuvres. The period has arrived when nations are to exert their influence."

Two sisters and a brother, the only survivors of a family of eleven, met in Edinburgh. Their united ages are 211 years. It is fifty-five years and three months since they last met together. The sisters seventy-seven, seventy, and the brother sixty-four years.

ATTENTION! AT THE POLES!—Mr. Reynolds, the lecturer on Symes' theory, has arrived in Baltimore, and announced his determination of building a ship suitable for the expedition, for which he has been preaching with zeal of him who first stirred up Christendom to the Crusades. Mr. R. has made arrangements with a respectable ship builder in Baltimore to build a vessel and furnish it early in the approaching spring, upon the most approved model recently recommended by the British polar navigators. Funds have been obtained for the purpose, and there is now a prospect of having the system tested.

MELANCHOLY.—The Nantucket papers recently noticed the sudden disappearance of two children, both about four years of age, who left their homes on the 6th inst. They were found on the 6th inst. sleeping in an unfrequented valley. One of them, son of Mr. Crocker Bachus, died in eight hours after he was found, but the other, a son of Capt. Daniel Russell, is on the recovery, though he is younger. They had nothing to eat but berries for 52 hours, and slept two nights in the open air, exposed to an easterly wind.

SUICIDE.—A man named Phineas Ayres of Cumberland co. N. J. committed suicide by hanging himself on the 6th inst. The Bridgton Whig states him to have been a respectable deacon of the Baptist Church.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. Lewis Babcock, a watchmaker at Ware Factory Village, has constructed a machine of brass, of about 18 inches high and 10 inches wide, which has the power of winding itself up once in five minutes, by means of a spring lever, that falls instantly without diminishing or retarding the power of the machine. When put together, it commences motion immediately, without any starting cause, and moves a pendulum at about the same rate of a clock pendulum. We are informed that it has now been running about five weeks incessantly, and several distinguished mechanics, who have seen it, say that they see no reason to hinder its running perpetually, until it is worn out. The ingenious inventor intends taking it to Washington the approaching winter.—*Springfield Repub.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that an accident, which has proved fatal in its consequences, happened at Marlborough on the 12th inst. At the raising of a building, designed for an academy, after the whole of the body of the frame was raised, the middle beam broke, owing to its support not being properly secured, and precipitated a number of persons into the cellar below. Eleven were more or less hurt, and nine of them considerably. One of them, William Weeks, lingered till the morning of the 17th, when he died.—*Worcester Spy*.

The skipper and crew of the ship Polly, of Newburyport, have been set at liberty. They had been arrested on suspicion of having killed a man named Davis with whom they had played names while the vessel was at anchor at Peak's Island, on the 20th ult. It appeared from evidence that Davis was in-

roxicated, and had been found floating in the harbor, which he had found the head.

A vagrant sailed some of the citizens, ing to gentlemen their wives that certain sums in cceeded in several

LIGHTNING.—Mr. Weston was struck the afternoon of fluid left the con from the top to th siderable damage house.

FEMALE COURAGE.—Columbus, Ohio, the jailor, Col. El ing divested them attempted an es hearing the noise door, which they Mrs. E. seized her cing to him, whi two or three fenc calls for help had tance persons wh prison. The oth

NARROW ESCAPE.—on Tuesday of la William Allen, h considerable dep of meat that had After securing it, ascend, the lower in. He called for ed within a few y the whole of the way, and the vast earth carried him was immediately and a windless e bors relieved ea the ruins. After ture was made, a hours, Allen was large stone, qui much bruised, and but will probably of his sensations, removing the ru the windlass ceas some repairs, he an him up.

The Juno, Bar ed at St. Thomas en. The follow letter from that

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SLAVES AT AU mond, Va. seeing lot of negroes t went to the sal Market-street he sale commenced led from the st thereon. She v of the counter j The auctioneer hling victim to Another cried 'And what can bly said, 'I eight.' Her ag compassion. I her husband wa barbarous slave with their migh the form bein ed Hannah, w husband, Solom first purchaser Charles, brou boy of twelve complexion, an er \$105. His value. The b Next came a

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roxiated, and had left the Polly, where
he was found troublesome, in an old log
cabin, which he probably upset. His
body when found had some bruises on
the head.

A vagrant sailor has been defrauding
some of the citizens of Portland, by go-
ing to gentlemen's houses and telling
their wives that their husbands wanted
certain sums in change. The trick suc-
ceeded in several instances.

LIGHTNING.—The meeting house in
Weston was struck with lightning on
the afternoon of the 15th inst. The
fluid left the conductor about mid way
from the top to the ground, and did con-
siderable damage to the interior of the house.

FEMALE COURAGE.—At the prison of
Columbus, Ohio, during the absence of
the jailor, Col. Eby, two prisoners hav-
ing divested themselves of their irons,
attempted an escape. Col. E's wife
hearing the noise, flew to the passage
door, which they however forced open.
Mrs. E. seized hold of one of them and
clung to him, while he dragged her over
two or three fences, by which time her
calls for help had brought to her assist-
ance persons who secured him again in
prison. The other made his escape.

NARROW ESCAPE.—In Huntingdon, Pa.
on Tuesday last week, a man, named
William Allen, had gone into a well of
considerable depth to bring up a piece
of meat that had fallen to the bottom.
After securing it, and in the attempt to
ascend, the lower part of the well caved
in. He called for a rope, and was haul-
ed within a few yards of the top, when
the whole of the wall above him gave
way, and the vast weight of stones and
earth carried him to the bottom. Aid
was immediately procured, a curb made,
and a windlass erected, and the neigh-
bors relieved each other in removing
the ruins. After some time an aper-
ture was made, and at the end of five
hours, Allen was taken from under a
large stone, quite senseless. He was
much bruised, and had one rib fractured,
but will probably recover. Allen speaks
of his sensations, while his neighbors were
removing the rubbish; and once when
the windlass ceased operation, requiring
some repairs, he thought they had giv-
en him up.

The Juno, Barnes, of this port, arrived
at St. Thomas in 20 days from Dari-
en. The following is an extract of a
letter from that place:—

"St. Thomas, Aug. 18.
"Capt. Barnes, of brig Juno was lost
last night in a heavy gale, with one of
his crew and two hired men—the cir-
cumstances which led to their deaths
are as follows: Yesterday morning
came on a very heavy gale, in which
the brig parted her cable, and went
ashore; but by good management she
was got off, with little or no damage—
in the afternoon the gale increased, and
Capt. B. for the preservation of his ves-
sel, came on shore, and requested me
to procure him a cable, (an anchor he
had previously obtained,) which I did,
and got it into a launch, when he em-
barked for the brig, which was about
a mile from the town—he, however,
could not fetch her, the gale increasing,
therefore put before the wind, and got
his own bow and the launch on shore,
where they now are, high and dry.
The Capt's situation was now such that
he could not get on board the brig, or
on shore, it being about 10 o'clock, at
night—he, however, attempted to cross
a neck of land, where the water is usu-
ally about 6 inches deep, but the gale
had increased it to about 3 feet, with dan-
gerous breakers—the night being dark,
he got into deep water, and was lost,
with 3 men—there were 7 men with
him; four were saved by swimming
among the breakers for an hour. Three
of the crew were in the hospital, sick.
Mr. Williams, the mate, informs me that
the brig is not much injured, and is now
in a safe situation."

A letter of 28th, states that the body
of Capt. B. and the three men were
found next morning, and decently inter-
red. The man belonging to the vessel
was named John Milburn, or Milbern.
The others were hired for the occasion.
M. E. Palladium.

SLAVES AT AUCTION.—While at Rich-
mond, Va. seeing an advertisement of a
lot of negroes to be sold at auction, I
went to the sale. A counter stood in
Market-street before the store, and the
sale commenced by a woman's being
led from the store, and told to stand
thereon. She walked from end to end
of the counter just as the bidder wished.
The auctioneer cried for a bid.—Some
of the unfeeling wretches told the trem-
bling victim to take off her bonnet.—
Another cried "How old are you?"
"And what can you do?" She trem-
blingly said, "I reckon I am twenty-
eight." Her agitated frame excited my
compassion. I sincerely pitied her, for
her husband was to be sold next. The
barbarous slave drivers were present
with their mighty cudgels, restraining
the forlorn beings. The woman, call-
ed Hannah, was sold for \$295. Her
husband, Solomon, was struck off to the
highest purchaser for \$375. A young man,
Charles, brought over \$400. A little
boy of twelve years, being of a light
complexion, and having straight hair, sold
for \$105. His whiteness took from his
value. The bidders pulled his hair.
Next came a woman with an infant,

who were sold for \$229. Thinks I to
myself, if this is republicanism, I am
egregiously mistaken.

Journal of a Bostonian.

[FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.]

INTERESTING TABLE.

Mr. Editor.—The following Table is taken
from a late English paper with the exception
of the prices in some of the American mar-
kets, which I have added, and are believed
to be correct. The statement is further al-
tered by being adapted to our measure and
currency.

Prices of Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. in
various parts of the world, in May and June,
1827.—

AMERICA.	
Norfolk, Va. May,	\$1 18 cents.
New-York, June 20,	90
Montreal, Ca. June,	90
Cincinnati, Ohio, June,	50
Pittsburg, Penn. June,	44
NORTH OF EUROPE.	
London, June 20,	1 79
Antwerp, May 30,	1 21
Hamburg, May 25,	87
Bremen, May 25,	81
Dantzic, May 25,	76
Stettin, June 15,	73
Copenhagen, May 31,	72
SOUTH OF EUROPE.	
Nice, June 15,	\$1 31 cents.
Milan, May 31,	1 27
Santander, Spain, May,	1 26
France, June 20,	1 17
Genoa, May 26,	1 05
Leghorn, May 31,	1 03
Civita Vecchia, May 31,	90
Naples, May 31,	88
Trieste, June 15,	83
Odessa on the Black Sea, May, 49	

THE LATE WAR.—We have heard in our
youth, and read in our maturer years, sev-
eral accounts of the causes of the late war
with Great Britain; but the following ac-
count which we copy from the *Brooklyn*
(Conn.) *Gazette*, is different from all, and we
do not hesitate to say is full as correct as
some others. We insert it below, and leave
it with our readers to say if we are not near-
ly correct:—

Cause of the late War with G. Britain.

Some time since a party of village
wise-heads assembled in the bar-room of
the Farmers' Hotel, in S—, Rhode
Island, were exhausting their learning
and temper in discussing the causes of
the late war. As the dispute waxed
warm and seemed about coming to the
decision, so common on such occasions,
of bloody heads and disfigured faces,
thus proving that we have enough of
the War spirit among us to make slight
causes sufficient to light the flame, I say,
just at this critical period, a plain hon-
est farmer stepped forward and inter-
posed, with "don't lose your tempers,
gentlemen, you are all wrong. I can
explain the whole matter to you. Or-
ders in Council, Berlin and Milan De-
crees, Free Trade—Sailors rights, and
all your nonsense, had nothing to do with
it. The war was entirely owing to
neighbor M's pig getting into neighbor
T's garden. Hold still, gentlemen, and
I will prove it. Burrill, you know, was
M's lawyer, and got his case for him.—
T. was representative to the Assembly
from the town of S—. Now you
know Burrill and Howell were candi-
dates for Uncle Sam's Senate, and ev-
ery body was at work on one side and
'other, and after counting noses, Burr-
ill's friends thought all was safe, but
when the vote was taken T. thought he
was a good staunch Federalist, and of
course bound to vote for Burrill, remem-
bering the pig law suit would not vote
for him, so that Howell, by voting for
himself, got elected by one majority.—
Now, if it hadn't been for the pig law
suit, T. would have voted for Burrill,
and he would have been chosen Sena-
tor. Now don't interrupt, gentlemen—
now, you all remember that when the
question of declaring War came before
the Senate, Mr. Bayard moved to post-
pone it six weeks, to give time to hear
from England, and his motion, you know,
was lost by only one vote—one Jerry
Howell voting against it. Now, if Bur-
rill had been there, he would have vot-
ed for the motion, and the declaration
of war would have been deferred. Be-
fore six weeks expired, news arrived
that the Orders in Council were repeal-
ed, and thus the principal alleged cause
of War removed. Of course, if the de-
lay had been obtained, War would not
have been declared; and thus I have
proved that neighbor M's pig getting into
neighbor T's garden, was the real cause
of it." Hurrah from all hands—
six more mugs of flip, our town of
S— has the honor of having produced
the cause of the late War, and of
exalting Gen. Jackson, into the bargain
—for if it had not been for the War, he
would never have been the "Hero of
New-Orleans"—and nobody would have
ever thought of him for President!

Explosion.—Last evening, a lad em-
ployed in a grocery store in this village,
while engaged in drawing some rum for
a customer, snuffed his candle throwing
the snuff down into some rum that had
leaked out. It immediately took fire,
communicated with the stream running
into the measure, and burst the barrel,
making a heavy report, and scattering
the burning liquid to the four quarters
of the room. The building was threat-
ened with immediate destruction, but
saved by timely exertion.

Lockport Observatory Aug. 10.
We never before heard of the explo-
sion of a rum cask. Some two or three
years since, something similar occurred
to a man, as was reported, whose breath
accidentally took fire from the blaze of
a candle, and shattered him into ten
thousand fragments!—*Eastern Argus.*

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1827.

THOMAS CLARK, Esq. is our agent at
Paris, to whom advertisements and Commu-
nications may be handed for this paper, and
they will be attended to.

S. A. B. HEALD, Esq. is our Agent for
Lond and vicinity; he will receive and for-
ward Subscriptions, Communications and Ad-
vertisements for this paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Agreeably to notice
heretofore given, the electors of this town
and Greenwood, met in their respective
towns, on Saturday last, for the purpose
of choosing a Representative to the next Legis-
lature, no choice having been effected at the
annual election.

In this town the votes were for
Uriah Holt, Esq. 123
Col. Cyprian Cole, 44
In Greenwood.
Col. Cyprian Cole, 46
Uriah Holt, Esq. 20
Scattering, 5

It therefore appears that Uriah Holt, Esq.
is chosen by a majority of fifty-three votes,
William Noyes, Esq. who was a candidate
at the first meeting, came forward and wholly
declined being considered a candidate at this
time.

Samuel Gibson, Esq. was elected on Friday
last, a Representative for the District of
Fryeburg, &c.

THE ELECTION.—In addition to what we
published last week in relation to this sub-
ject we have received the following infor-
mation:—In Kenneboc, Mr. Cutler is chosen,
so that Messrs. Williams, Cushman and Cut-
ler, are Senators from that district; in Som-
erset, Mr. Weston is re-elected; in Penob-
scot, Solomon Parsons is elected by some-
thing of a majority—he is the Administration
candidate; his election augurs not much in
favor of the management of the self-created
County Committee, with a press, and a gen-
tleman to conduct it, "alike distinguished for
his literary acquirements and political con-
sistency;" in Hancock, it is most likely there
is no choice, Mr. Hathaway has no doubt re-
ceived a plurality of the votes, and Mr. Hall
is probably the next highest on the list; in
Washington, also there is no choice, Mr.
Balkham, Bucknam and Fuller were the can-
didates.—There is some prospect that Mr.
Butman is elected a member of Congress
from the District of Somerset and Penobscot
—he has certainly received the highest num-
ber of votes.—In the new County of Waldo,
there is no choice made either for Register of
Deeds or County Treasurer. We in this
County do better, having been well united
respecting candidates for these offices, espe-
cially the latter—we have heretofore laid up
our money to Rust; but we learn that the
Court of Sessions have so contrived matters
this year, as to keep the cash moving, so that
Rust can hardly touch it.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The Septem-
ber Term of this Court for Oxford County,
commenced at Paris on Tuesday last—the
Term is holden by Justice Whitman. We
shall probably be able to give some account
of the business done at this Court, in our
next.

UNCOMMON.—We are informed that an
Elder, on the farm of Moses Buck, Esq. in
Sumner, has grown the present season to the
uncommon height of eleven feet and three
inches!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the request of a
much respected friend to copy an article from
the New-Hampshire Patriot, of November
30th 1826. We ever feel willing to oblige
our friends in this way when we can do it
without violating our duty as the conductors
of a public journal; but in this case, were
we to admit the article in question, we can
have no doubt but that some of our readers
would think that it had reference to a case
near home, while others might suppose, that
we wished to promulgate the difficulties and
troubles of Religious societies, whenever we
could with advantage to ourselves. This is
not the case—we have lived long enough in
the world, to learn that, perfection in any
religious creed, made by man is not to be ex-
pected and that there is no religious society
whose members are all governed by the reli-
gion they profess; but because the works of
men are imperfect and hypocrisy and dissimu-
lation are sometimes found lurking among
those who are within the pale of the church:
it does not follow that all are such, it only
proves to us, that tares are among the wheat
and that wolves will sometimes assume the
garb of sheep. We have no doubt but that
on mature reflection, our friend will acknowl-
edge that our course in this case is the correct
one.

The word Calico is derived from Cal-
icut, a place in India where Calicoes
were first made.
An incomplete return of the number
of newspaper stamps used the last year
gives 26,980,552—the number of news-
paper sheets printed in Great Britain.
They pay a duty of four pence sterling
each to government.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Bethel Bean audited, a few!
A white Bean, planted in my garden
several years ago, was found on shelling
and counting the crop, to have produc-
ed 626 beans. The year following, an-
other white bean was planted in a field,
and standing by itself in the hill, I no-
ticed at the time of harvest, that it had
an unusual quantity of vine and pods, I
carefully shelled and counted the prod-
uct, and it amounted to 993 good sound
beans, produced from a single bean, in
one season. Beat this who can. D. S.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. BARTON.—Right glad am I that
Dr. Danforth has procured some of Dr.
Chambers' Medicine for the cure of In-
temperance; I hope some at least of our
old hardened intemperate will soon ex-
perience its salutary effects, and become
sober, industrious and respectable citi-
zens. I wonder what effect the above
medicine would have on ladies who are
extravagantly fond of strong tea, snuff
and the tobacco-pipe. COBLER.

GALE IN THE WEST INDIES.—An ar-
rival at Philadelphia from St. Thomas,
reports the most disastrous effects from
the late gale in the West Indies. At
St. Croix, all the estates have suffered
more or less, and on many, the negro
houses and other buildings were entire-
ly destroyed, besides several negroes
killed. On one estate alone, Montpelier,
four slaves and 100 sheep were killed.
In the harbor of Christiansted only
three vessels rode out the gale; while
in Frederickssted, all were driven on
shore, some of which, with valuable
cargoes, were entirely lost.

In the harbor of St. Johns, (Antigua)
the gale was felt with great severity.
Not a single vessel escaped its fury,
and those which were not driven ashore
sunk at their anchorage. Several small
buildings were blown down, and great
injury was sustained throughout the
country.

At Gaudaloupe, not much damage
was done to the Island; but in the har-
bor of Point Petre 10 vessels were
stranded.

The damage in Porto Rico was con-
fined to a few plantation trees.

Salem Gazette.

THE LINE STORM commenced on
Wednesday last, and has been attended
with very high winds. Considerable
anxiety has been felt respecting the fate
of vessels in the bay, but it is not yet
known that any damage has been suffer-
ed. The storm probably retarded the
passage of the southern mail due yes-
terday, which did not arrive.—16

TURNING OUT.—A body of sailors from
120 to 150 in number paraded through
the public streets of this city yesterday
with flag, drum and life.—They stopped
occasionally, formed a hollow square,
and having heard a resolution like the
following read, received it with three
cheers:—"Blue Jackets of the port of
Boston! what say you? will you agree
not to ship on board any vessel in this
port under \$15 a month, and if any one
ships for less will you deal with him as
you see fit, and strip the ship?" A grey
headed boatswain then piped his whistle,
the drum struck up, and they pursued
their march.

This practice, though it occurs some-
times in cities south of us, has never be-
fore, we believe, been resorted to here;
and we hope it will never be repeated.

Boston Patriot.

Married,

In Portland, Mr. Enoch Crocker, of Buck-
field, to Miss Ellen E. Day, of the former
place.

Died,

In Waterford, of Dysentery, on the 14th in-
stant, Nathaniel and on the 21st, Isaac Frye,
children of Mr. Ebenezer Jewett, Jun. the
first, aged two years and ten months, and
the last, four years and eleven months.—On
the 17th Mrs. Tabitha, widow of the late
Thomas Green, Jun. of consumption.—On
the 22, Sarah Frye, child of Mr. Eber Rice,
Jr. of dysentery, aged 1 year and 3 months.
—On the 23d, Mrs. Ruth, widow of the late
Samuel Haskell, of Cholera Morbus, aged 77
years.

In Paris, a child of Moses Hammond, Esq.
aged 3 months.
In Bangor, John Allen, Esq. aged 73.—Mrs.
Mary Howard, wife of Mr. Thomas Howard,
aged 81. Mr. Howard and wife had been
married and lived together upwards of 62
years.

In Chester, (N. H.) Lt. Ezekiel Warthen
aged 87, a soldier in the French and Revolu-
tionary Wars.
In Alstead, Mr. Amos Brook, a Revolution-
ary soldier.

In Dover, Capt. William Twombly aged
70, an Officer of the Revolution.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent
for selling Johnson's Jaundice Bitters,
a most valuable Medicine for persons afflicted
with the Jaundice or complaints of that kind.
These Bitters are very pleasant and strong-
and are highly esteemed by all such as have
made trial of them.—For sale wholesale and re-
tail.—Traders and others who purchase to
sell again, can be supplied on reasonable
terms.
ASA BARTON
Norway, Sept. 17.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, Doct. Thompson's celebrated EYE WATER.
Sept. 27.

PRIZE LIST

Of the 16th Class of the Cumberland and
Oxford Canal Lottery.

4511—\$1000
1254—\$1000
2674—\$1000
3128—\$1000

All Tickets whose three last figures are 083
are prizes of \$200
All Tickets whose three last figures are 386,
069 are prizes of \$100
All Tickets whose three last figures are 554,
078, 427 of 793 are prizes of \$50
All Tickets whose two last figures are 21 are
prizes of \$20
All Tickets whose two last figures are 30, 91
or 89, are prizes of \$10
All Tickets whose last figure is 5, 9 or 1, is a
prize of \$4

A GOOD CHANCE.

FORTUNES for sale by the subscriber in
the GRAND
STATE LOTTERY—

To be drawn in Portland on the 2d of
October next. This is a most bril-
liant Scheme, containing the
following prizes, viz:—

PRIZE OF	\$1000
1	\$1000
1	\$1000
1	\$1000
1	\$1000
4	\$200
8	\$100
16	\$25
40	\$15
120	\$7

And smaller prizes.
Also, Tickets for sale in the Cumber-
land and Oxford Canal Lottery 17th Class
which draws on Saturday the 27th Oct. next.
Prize Tickets in the former Classes of the
Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery re-
ceived in payment for tickets in this.

DAVID SMITH.

Norway Village, Sept. 17.

CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

DR. ASA DANFORTH

HAS received some of Dr. CHAMBERS'
celebrated medicine for the CURE
OF INTEMPERANCE, which he will
warrant to be genuine. There is nothing un-
pleasant in either the taste or smell, and it
may be taken with or without the knowledge
of the person to whom it is administered.

Norway Village, Sept. 17. 168

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform
the public, and particularly Subscribers
to "THE JEFFERSONIAN," that
he has transferred all his interest in that es-
tablishment to Capt. ALFRED ANDREWS,
of Paris, to whom all payments due must be
made for the Paper, Advertisements, or Jobs:
CHARLES DINGLEY.
Paris, Sept. 18, 1827. 168

JUST Published and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, AN

APOLOGY

FOR BELIEVING IN
UNIVERSAL RECONCILIATION:

Or an Appeal from the Inferior Court of Big-
otry, Superstition, Ignorance and Unbe-
lief, to the Supreme Court of Prop-
er Candor, Sound Reason, Good
Understanding, and True
Faith. Also, a Key to
the Book of Rev-
elation, with
short Notes on the same:

BY SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.
Sept. 27.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, by the Cross, Dozen or Sin-
gle, the *MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC*,
for the year of our Lord 1828.
Traders supplied on liberal terms.
Sept. 27.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore,

SCOTT'S MILITARY TACTICS;

enforcing the duty of INFANTRY, LIGHT-
INFANTRY, and RIFLEMEN.—Every Officer in
the Militia, should furnish himself with a
copy of this valuable work in Military Tac-
tics. Sept. 27.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore,

THE INSTRUMENTAL DIRECTOR;

containing Rules for all Musical Instruments
in common use, laid down in a plain and con-
cise manner: to which is added a variety of
Instrumental Music of the richest and most
popular kind extant; a part of which was
never before published in this country. Sec-
ond Edition, enlarged and improved
August 28.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in
several instances with success for the
cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its effi-
cacy have been received from persons of
the first respectability.—The following from
John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its
value:

I, Jons Whipple, of Hooksett, certify and
say, that my child was attacked with fits in a
very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed
to have had little or no effect. I applied to
Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his
Drops, which I gave to my child as directed
by said Brown; and I have no doubt they
were of much service. After administering
one phial full to my child, the fits left her;
and she has been in perfect health ever
since.
JOHN WHIPPLE
Hooksett, June, 1823.

For sale by appointment of the
Proprietors, at the Oxford Bookstore.

JUSTICES' DOCKETS

MADE conformable to the Laws of the
State of Maine, for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore.—Every Justice who does busi-
ness as a Magistrate, should be provided with
one of these Dockets. Sept. 27.

BLANKS

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

of such wanton oppression; and in sight of the fleet too, without resistance. The act, on our part, was perhaps rash, and, at first view, would appear unjustifiable, for, as it is illegal for a Chinese Boat to receive a foreigner without special license, it was unquestionably right in the Chinese Officers to seize the Boat for breach of their laws. It was apprehended, at first, that serious consequences would result from the affair, at least that there would be a temporary suspension of the Trade. But it appears that the Mandarin Boats in question were not acting under the authority of their Government, or rather that they were not acting strictly according to their instructions, and consequently, that they were not under the protection of their Government. Indeed it is said that the Government have refused to take cognizance of the affair upon the ground that they had exceeded their powers in leaving their station, and had no business at Lintin. Whether these Boats were in truth acting without orders, or whether the Chinese are unwilling to revive again the preposterous—unqualified demand of "blood for blood," which was probably granted to them for the last time in the disgraceful case of the Emily of Baltimore, is uncertain, and perhaps immaterial. One thing is certain, it will have the good effect to teach the petty Mandarins, that the foreigners for the future will not be deterred from defending themselves against insult and robbery, by the fear of killing a subject of the "Celestial Empire." Nearly two months have now expired since the affair took place, and it is very improbable now that any notice will be taken of it. It is pretty well ascertained that there are seven or eight of the Chinese wounded, one of whom has since died of his wounds. As the above affair occasioned considerable excitement at the time, and incorrect reports of it may have reached America, you are at liberty to make what use of this statement you please.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following extract is made from a letter received at Norfolk, and besides showing that Colombia is yet distracted by internal feuds, it shows that the suspicions of late entertained against Great Britain in regard to her designs upon the political affairs of that country, are not without some plausible foundation.—P. Argus.

LAGUNA, Aug. 22, 1827.

"This department, since the departure of Bolivar on the 6th of last month for Bogota, via Carthagena, has remained entirely quiet: yet every disposition is evinced of hostility, by words only, against the Liberator and his decrees, while exercising the extraordinary powers assumed under the constitution in calming the disturbances of Venezuela. We have news up to the 10th July, from Bogota, which states that the extraordinary powers of Bolivar have been revoked and every disposition to resist the Bolivian party, if hostile to the constitution. Bolivar, from the last accounts, was at Carthagena with 6000 troops, and Urdaneta, from Maracaibo, at Cucuta with 2000 more. I cannot believe there is a disposition to create an internal war, yet by many it is believed that Bolivar's views have been to subvert the constitution and establish a government of more consolidated powers. This department appears to be decidedly for a confederacy of States upon the principle of the United States. The Congress have fixed the calling of a general Convention for March next, to endeavor, if an open rupture should not previously take place, to settle all the differences of the country. Report says that the Liberator is much displeased at the Congress, and was determined to march against it, in consequence of their order to the citizens of Colombia not to obey any other authority than the orders and laws of Congress. A proclamation to this effect has been made in Maracaibo. I cannot believe that Bolivar, with hostile intentions, will oppose the Congress. Various reports for some months have been in circulation of the supposed or intended interference of Great Britain in the political affairs of this country. I must confess suspicions are pretty strong, yet if it is so it is confined to diplomatic circles. Many circumstances would induce a belief that she wished a controlling influence on the Main, and the position of her Island settlements and the immense fortifications now building upon the Island of Curacao, supposed to be done by British funds and under British orders, squints a little towards one day or other saying to the inhabitants of the Main, you must only, by my permission, cultivate the earth, or spread your canvass upon these seas."

LONDON, August 11.

The Spaniards have boasted much of the capture of the Gen. Atmario, Col. privateer. That capture, it appears, by a letter from Cadiz, in a Paris paper, took place in a manner not very creditable to the capt. of a French ship of war, cruising off Trafalgar. It is stated that the Colombian hailed the French ship, and asked for a supply of water. The latter answered, "I have none, but spare you some." The privateer accordingly stood towards the Despatcher, a Spanish ship of war, sailing under French colours, and asked for water. Instead of the latter, she was sent, vice-

on board, and she was obliged to strike. Thus it appears that the Frenchman, by a shameful trick, got the Col. into a situation in which escape was impossible.

The death of Mr. Canning predicted by Nizon, the Astrologer.—In an old book, entitled the Prophecies of Robert Nizon, printed in the year 1701, is the following prophetic declaration, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event which deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments: In the year 1827, a man will raise himself, by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the State. His King will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan her loss. Oh, England! beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man."

[FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.]

MR. CANNING'S FUNERAL.—The London papers recently received furnish various details of the circumstances attending the funeral of the deceased prime Minister. The Dean of Westminster held a consultation of those friends who had the direction of the obsequies, and it was finally arranged that his grave should be prepared immediately adjoining the foot of that in which the remains of Mr. Pitt are deposited. The coffin was made of English oak, covered with rich crimson velvet, and ornamented with silver gilt trappings—a distinction, which, with the exception of ministers of state who die in office, is confined to the nobility. On the lid was placed the following inscription:

DEPOSITUM.

The Right Honorable GEORGE CANNING, one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Governor of the Charter House, &c. &c. Born 11th April, 1770. Died 8th August, 1827.

At an early hour on the morning of the 16th, the Abbey bell was tolled, announcing the approach of the time appointed for conveying the remains of the deceased to the tomb. The tolling, with some short intermissions was continued till the ceremony was completed.

Some time before the time appointed for the mournful procession to leave Downing-street, vast numbers of respectfully dressed individuals, most of whom were in mourning, began to congregate in the streets in that vicinity, although up to ten o'clock, no outward preparations were manifested, not even the customary observance of placing mutes at the door. It was regularly remarked, with expressions of astonishment, that none of the usual and on this occasion, expected and desired marks of respect so eminently due to the illustrious deceased, were evinced; and few could be persuaded that the wishes of the relative of the late lamented Premier ought to have been so strictly adhered to, sacred as they willingly acknowledged those wishes ought to be, especially when backed as they were by the almost dying request of Mr. Canning himself. None of the public offices were in the early part of the morning closed, a circumstance frequently noticed as most extraordinary. Notwithstanding this generally expressed disappointment, if any tribute were wanting of the high place the lamented Premier occupied in the confidence and affections of the people, that testimony was abundantly supplied. Regret for his lamented death was as deeply depicted on the countenance and conversation, as it was by the outward habiliments of those who had assembled to witness this last sad scene.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, two minutes dressed in the usual manner, with scarfs, sash and wands, were stationed at the door of the Foreign Office. About twelve the first mourning coach drove up to the door, and after that period the distinguished characters who were to join in the mournful procession at intervals arrived. The crowd began sensibly to increase, and it required the active assistance of the police, a considerable posse of whom were in attendance, to effect a passage for the carriages. At a few minutes before one o'clock, the hearse drawn by six fine black horses, drove up to the door, and within a few minutes of that hour every thing being arranged, the coffin borne by eight of the undertaker's men, was brought out of the house and deposited in it; Downing-street having in the mean time been cleared, and a barrier erected at its entrance. The hearse then moved slowly forward, and the attendants having entered the coaches, they in the usual order. The Right Hon. Gentleman's remains were followed by nine mourning coaches. In the first of which were the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex. In the second, were the Marquis of Clancarde, Master Canning, and Mr. Stapleton. The Dukes of Portland and Devonshire, Lords Godolphin and Lythburne, and Mr. Grant, and several members of the Commons were in the other coaches. The Dean of Westminster performed the burial service

DOMESTIC.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Rochester and Buffalo papers give long and animated accounts of the descent of the "condemned vessel" over the falls of Niagara on the 8th inst. Many had assembled on Thursday preceding. On Friday stages on both sides of the river, from Buffalo, Lewiston, Queenston, &c. swarming with passengers, continued to arrive all day and until noon the next. On Saturday morning the rank and file visitors came in, and such mingling of spirits, ages and sexes, such a mass of heterogeneous humanity was never before witnessed.

The Michigan was towed down the Niagara by a steam boat, to a creek about five miles above the fall in the forenoon. In the afternoon she was towed about two miles further down and left to her destiny. In her main chains were placed two effigies, one on either side, of no very prepossessing aspect, which were designated by the names of Adams and Jackson. Other effigies were placed in different parts of the ship, upon which were bestowed appropriate cognomens, such as Natty Ewart, Blue Bear, &c. while the one in the foretop, was called Carter Beverly, whose province seemed to be to look out for breakers. The animals on board, consisting of a Buffalo from the Rocky Mountains, a Bear from Green Bay, and another from Grand River, in Canada, two Foxes, one Raccoon, a Dog and a Cat, and four Geese, were cut loose previous to the descent.

At a little before 3 P. M. she was on her way, shooting down the current with the velocity of an arrow, and passed over the first rapid in gallant style. She struck upon the second—receded for a moment—her masts went by the board, and swinging partly round, she presented her broadside to the current, and was swept to the bottom of the short falls quite in pieces. It was at this point that the animals left her. Her main timbers adhered until she passed over the great fall, when she was dashed to atoms, scarcely one piece remaining upon another, and floated down the river, covering the surface for some distance around.

After the descents two of the geese and the cat, were picked up below the Falls, uninjured. The dog, was subsequently secured, having reached Grass Island above the Falls, wholly unhurt. Our friends (that is the Travellers' friends) the public house keepers must, from the accounts, have had a fine harvest. We are right glad of it; for no landlords more consult the wants and wishes of their guests than do those on either side of the Niagara. Gen. Whitney prepared the Rochester Dinner to regale, with rich music, his numerous company, while Brown on the other side secured the aid of an excellent band from the British army.—*Amer. Traveller.*

ANSON.—On Sunday night, the 6th inst. the wood-house and barn belonging to Capt. Elam Tuller, Keeper of the State Prison at Granby, were, with their contents, destroyed by fire—loss estimated at about \$1000. The fire originated in the wood-house, adjoining the dwelling of Capt. Tuller; and as there was no doubt of its being the work of an incendiary, suspicion immediately rested upon a fellow by the name of Lawrence, who had a short time previous been released from a confinement of 15 years in Newgate, and who, at the time of his enlargement, had threatened vengeance against Capt. T. and his family. This suspicion was heightened by the circumstance of his having been seen in the neighborhood but a day or two before, and by the traces of footsteps through a ploughed field leading from the scene of conflagration to an adjoining wood, which exactly corresponded with the imprint made by the peculiar shoes worn by the prisoner at Newgate. The neighbors, with an alacrity which does them credit, volunteered their services to apprehend the offender, and he was last week taken brought before a Justice, and, after a full examination, committed to prison in this city. He will receive his trial at the ensuing session of the Superior Court. It was no doubt the design of the incendiary to have destroyed the dwelling-house, together with its inmates, but the fire was providentially discovered in season to prevent so dreadful a result.—*American Mercury.*

ANOTHER DUEL.—We have to record another duel with rifles, which took place between Mr. Stunely Singleton and Daniel L. Stephens, of Breckinridge county, on the 14th inst. The parties met in the State of Indiana, near Rome. Mr. Singleton challenged Mr. Stephens on account of some expressions used by Mr. Stephens during the canvass of the late election, (Mr. Singleton being a candidate for the Legislature.) Their parties met on the ground with their friends. The rifle was selected as the weapon to fight with, the distance thirty yards. They were by the agreement to stand back to back, and at the word "Are you ready—fire," were to wheel and fire before the count of five. At the first fire both missed. At the second fire, Mr. Stephens received the ball of his antagonist just above the hip, passing thro' but is supposed not to have

entered the cavity of the body. Mr. Stephens fell: and thus the dispute terminated. The wound is not supposed to be mortal. The parties, we learn, afterwards had an interview, and became reconciled to each other. A most argumentative and conciliatory process! Eng.

It is said the Governor of Kentucky applied to the Governor of Tennessee for the surrender of Gen. Houston for fighting a duel with Mr. White, within the limits of the former State, and against its laws. Gov. Carroll did not comply with the call; and as Gen. Houston is now elected Governor, he can surrender himself, if he pleases, and give a great instance of magnanimity. Gens. Houston, and White, have both recently given the particulars of the duel.

At a public celebration in South Carolina, a few months ago, the liberal principles of the present Administration in England were given as a toast, whilst the Administration of our own country was disparaged.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—In Cushing, Maine, killed by falling from a tree, which he had ascended in pursuit of a squirrel, on the 3d inst. Mr. Joseph Freeman, aged 23. Also at the same place on the 6th inst. a young man about 17 years old, while at play near the spot where Freeman was killed, in leaping over a fence, fell, and struck his breast on a rock, which caused his death in 40 minutes.

Some caution is requisite, in passing our opinions upon strangers; a caution however which few of us adopt. At a public levee at the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield "pray, my lord, who is the tall awkward woman yonder?" "That lady, sir," replied Lord Chesterfield, "is my sister." The gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out, "no, no, my lord, I beg your pardon; I meant that very ugly woman, who stands next to the Queen." "That lady, sir," answered Lord Chesterfield calmly, "that lady sir, is my wife."

SERMON FOR BACHELORS.—The New-Haven Mirror contains a lay sermon, for the special benefit of the New-York Bachelors' Club, founded on the following text:

"And they called Rebecca, and said unto her, wilt thou go with this man, and she said, I will go." Genesis c. 25, v. 58.

In those times, ceremony, formality, signing and sentiment were altogether unknown. Rebecca was a sensible, plain, and jump-up at the first good offer. We could have picked out a better text to preach before the honorable and venerable fraternity, viz.

"Jacob kissed Rachel."

That's something substantial for Bachelors to say grace over; the other text was for the benefit of Rebecca altogether.

"Jacob kissed Rachel."

And lifted up his voice and wept." How pathetic. The fact is, time and the fashions make strange inroads upon poor human nature. Here was Jacob scouring the country to look for a wife, and on a fine sunny day in the valley of Padanaram, he saw her at a distance, drawing water from a well, being barefoot; and without ceremony, he ran towards her, and in the language of the good book, he "Kissed her, and lifted up his voice and wept." We have no account that Rachel boxed his ears for his rudeness, as in these days of simplicity and innocence, would have been done, particularly in "Good Society." The truth is, we are too refined in our notions, to take pattern from the rustic simplicity of our first parents; and our wives would never call their husbands "My Lord," and wait until they had dined, as our mothers did of yore. Noak.

MR. ROYAL A. AVERY, of Vermont, whose story of having been robbed of upwards of \$3000 in Connecticut, was disbelieved by the editors in that state, has published a card in the Connecticut Courant, in which he re-asserts that he was actually robbed as before stated; and adds, that he supposes the robbers must have been three men who were seen in the road, about that time, in a green wagon. He also adduces certificates from some of the most respectable citizens in Burlington, Vt. testifying their belief that he is a man of veracity.

A most distressing accident occurred near the light house, Saybrook, on Saturday last. Mr. Asahel Spencer and his wife, from Ohio, proceeded a short distance from the shore, in a small boat, for the purpose of fishing. In a short time the boat was seen, bottom upwards, both persons being drowned. The body of Mrs. Spencer was discovered on Monday. The body of Mr. Spencer had not been found on Tuesday.

The trial of John Newbold for passing \$1400 of counterfeit notes of the U. S. Bank on Mr. John T. Keeling of whom he bought a parcel of negroes, was had in the Superior court, Princess Anne co. last week. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Rich-

mond. The trial of Arlege, who was apprehended as the accomplice of Newbold, and tried upon a similar indictment, was acquitted. Newbold belonged to the state of Ohio, where he has a wife and family, and when he was at home, his name was Sulton.

The President of the U. States has acknowledged Walter De Lacy as Vice Consul of his Most Faithful Majesty for the state of Virginia, and John S. McKim, Vice Consul of his Most Faithful Majesty for the state of Maryland.

Mr. Cercheval arrived at Washington on Saturday last, with a Treaty lately negotiated by Mr. Appleton, at Sweden, and with despatches from Mr. Gallatin. It will be recollected, (says the National Journal) that our treaty with Sweden and Norway had expired. The new treaty revives and continues former treaties, and, we are informed, embraces the important principle of navigation which was first adopted, by the present Administration, in the treaty with Guatemala. It also includes a provision that the trade of the Swedish colony of St. Bartholomews shall be open to the trade of the United States, in all respects, as it is to the navigation of Sweden and Norway.

EUROPE.—A writer in France makes use of the following language:—"All Europe seems to me like a volcano. We walk, or dance, or follow our amusements over a heat of combustibles. The ministers, like true tyrants, are familiar with pleasure. They rely on an army of 500,000 priests, whose head quarters are at Toledo in Castile. I hope time may prove this a little too feeble for this whole ancient continent. On the other hand, the people are acquainted with their plans, and will not be deceived by their manoeuvres. The period has arrived when nations are to exert their influence."

Two sisters and a brother, the only survivors of a family of eleven, met in Edinburgh. Their united ages are 211 years. It is fifty-five years and three months since they last met together. The sisters seventy-seven, seventy, and the brother sixty-four years.

ATTENTION! AT THE POLES!—Mr. Reynolds, the lecturer on Symes' theory, has arrived in Baltimore, and announced his determination of building a ship suitable for the expedition, for which he has been preaching with zeal of him who first stirred up Christendom to the Crusades. Mr. R. has made arrangements with a respectable ship builder in Baltimore to build a vessel and furnish it early in the approaching spring, upon the most approved models recently recommended by the British polar navigators. Funds have been obtained for the purpose, and there is now a prospect of having the system tested.

MELANCHOLY.—The Nantucket papers recently noticed the sudden disappearance of two children, both about four years of age, who left their homes on the 6th inst. They were found on the 6th inst. sleeping, in an unfrequented valley. One of them, son of Mr. Crocker Bachus, died in eight hours after he was found, but the other, a son of Capt. Daniel Russell, is on the recovery, though he is younger. They had nothing to eat but berries for 52 hours, and slept two nights in the open air, exposed to an easterly wind.

SUICIDE.—A man named Phineas Ayres of Cumberland co. N. J. committed suicide by hanging himself on the 6th inst. The Bridgton Whig states him to have been a respectable deacon of the Baptist Church.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. Lewis Balcock, a watchmaker at Ware Factory Village, has constructed a machine of brass, of about 18 inches high and 10 inches wide, which has the power of winding itself up once in five minutes, by means of a spring lever, that falls instantly without diminishing or retarding the power of the machine. When put together, it commences motion immediately, without any starting cause, and moves a pendulum at about the same rate of a clock pendulum. We are informed that it has now been running about five weeks incessantly, and several distinguished mechanics, who have seen it, say that they see no reason to hinder its running perpetually, until it is worn out. The ingenious inventor intends taking it to Washington the approaching winter.—*Springfield Repub.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that an accident, which has proved fatal in its consequences, happened at Malborough on the 12th inst. At the raising of a building, designed for an academy, after the whole of the body of the frame was raised, the middle beam broke, owing to its support not being properly secured, and precipitated a number of persons into the cellar below. Eleven were more or less hurt, and nine of them considerably. One of them, William Weeks, lingered till the morning of the 17th, when he died.—*Worcester Spy.*

The skipper and crew of the ship Polly, of Newburyport, have been set at liberty. They had been arrested on suspicion of having killed a man named Davis with whom they had played man-of-war while the vessel was at anchor at Peak's Island, on the 29th ult. It appeared from evidence that Davis was in-

toxicated, and he was found in a canoe, which body when found the head.

A vagrant saw some of the clothing to gentlemen, their wives in certain sums in need in several.

WESTON was at the afternoon fluid left the from the top to considerable damage.

FEMALE COUP.—Columbus, Ohio, the jailor, Col. ing divested the attempted an hearing the no door, which Mrs. E. seized on to him, two or three calls for help to dance persons in prison. The

NARROW ESCAPE.—on Tuesday of William Allen, considerable of meat that After securing ascend, the low in. He called ed within a few the whole of way, and the earth carried was immediate and a windlass bors relieved the ruins. After was made hours, Allen a large stone, much bruised, but will probab of his sensation removing the the windlass of some repairs, en him up.

The Juno, B ed at St. Thom en. The follo letter from the

"Capt. Bar last night in a his crew and circumstances w are as follow came on a ve the brig par ashore; but by was got off, land in the afterno Capt. B. for the sel, came on s to procure him had previously ad got it into barked for th a mile from could not fetch therefore put his own bow where they The Capt's si he could not g on shore, it be night—he, ho a neck of land ally about 6 he had increde gerous break he got into d with 3 men him; four w among the bre of the crew w Mr. Williams, the brig is not in a safe situ A letter of of Capt. B. a found next mo red. The ma was named J. The others w

SLAVES AT mond, Va. see lot of negroes went to the s Market-street sale commenced from the thereon. She of the counte of the unfeeli bing victim t Another cri And what c blingly said, eight." Her a compassion. her husband w barbarous slay with their m the former be ed Hannah, v husband, Solot east purchas Charles, brou boy of twelve complexion, a or \$105. The same. The Next came a

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ne was found troublesome, in an old log
cabin, which he probably upset. His
body when found had some bruises on
the head.

A vagrant sailor has been defrauding
some of the citizens of Portland, by go-
ing to gentlemen's houses and telling
their wives that their husbands wanted
certain sums in change. The trick suc-
ceeded in several instances.

LIGHTNING.—The meeting house in
Weston was struck with lightning on
the afternoon of the 15th inst. The
fluid left the conductor about mid way
from the top to the ground, and did con-
siderable damage to the interior of the
house.

FEMALE COURAGE.—At the prison of
Columbus, Ohio, during the absence of
the jailor, Col. Ebey, two prisoners hav-
ing divested themselves of their trons,
attempted an escape. Col. E's wife
hearing the noise, flew to the passage
door, which they however forced open.
Mrs. E. seized hold of one of them and
clung to him, while he dragged her over
two or three fences, by which time her
calls for help had brought to her assis-
tance persons who secured him again in
prison. The other made his escape.

NARROW ESCAPE.—In Huntingdon, Pa.
on Tuesday of last week, a man, named
William Allen, had gone into a well of
considerable depth to bring up a piece
of meat that had fallen to the bottom.
After securing it, and in the attempt to
ascend, the lower part of the well caved
in. He called for a rope, and was haul-
ed within a few yards of the top, when
the whole of the wall above him gave
way, and the vast weight of stones and
earth carried him to the bottom. Aid
was immediately procured, a curb male,
and a windlass erected, and the neigh-
bors relieved each other in removing
the ruins. After some time an aper-
ture was made, and at the end of five
hours, Allen was taken from under a
large stone, quite senseless. He was
much bruised, and had one rib fractured,
but will probably recover. Allen speaks
of his sensations, while his neighbors were
removing the rubbish; and once when
the windlass ceased operation, requiring
some repairs, he thought they had given
him up.

The Juno, Barnes, of this port, arriv-
ed at St. Thomas in 20 days from Dari-
en. The following is an extract of a
letter from that place:—

"St. Thomas, Aug. 18.
"Capt. Barnes, of brig Juno was lost
last night in a heavy gale, with one of
his crew and two hired men—the cir-
cumstances which led to their deaths
are as follows: Yesterday morning
came on a very heavy gale, in which
the brig parted her cable, and went
ashore; but by good management she
was got off, with little or no damage—
in the afternoon the gale increased, and
Capt. B. for the preservation of his ves-
sel, came on shore, and requested me
to procure him a cable, (an anchor he
had previously obtained,) which I did,
and got it into a launch, when he em-
barked for the brig, which was about
a mile from the town—he, however,
could not fetch her, the gale increasing,
therefore put before it a wind, and got
his own boat and the launch on shore,
where they now are, high and dry.
The Capt's situation was now such that
he could not get on board the brig, or
on shore, it being about 10 o'clock, at
night—he, however, attempted to cross
a neck of land, where the water is usu-
ally about 6 inches deep, but the gale
had increased it to about 3 feet, with dan-
gerous breakers—the night being dark,
he got into deep water, and was lost,
with 3 men—there were 7 men with
him; four were saved by swimming
among the breakers for an hour. Three
of the crew were in the hospital, sick.
Mr. Williams, the mate, informs me that
the brig is not much injured, and is now
in a safe situation."

A letter of 26th, states that the body
of Capt. B. and the three men were
found next morning, and decently inter-
red. The man belonging to the vessel
was named John Milburn, or Milbern.
The others were hired for the occasion.
N. E. Palladium.

SLAVES AT AUCTION.—While at Rich-
mond, Va. seeing an advertisement of a
lot of negroes to be sold at auction, I
went to the sale. A counter stood in
Market-street before the store, and the
sale commenced by a woman's being
led from the store, and told to stand
thereon. She walked from end to end
of the counter just as the bidder wished.
The auctioneer cried for a bid.—Some
of the unfeeling wretches told the trem-
bling victim to take off her bonnet.—
Another cried "How old are you?"
"And what can you do?" She trem-
blingly said, "I reckon I am twenty-
eight." Her agitated frame excited my
compassion. I sincerely pitied her, for
her husband was to be sold next. The
barbarous slave drivers were present
with their mighty cudgels, restraining
the forlorn beings. The woman, call-
ed Hannah, was sold for \$295. Her
husband, Solomon, was struck off to the
last purchaser for \$375. A young man,
Charles, brought over \$400. A little
boy of twelve years, being of a light
complexion, and having straight hair, sold
for \$105. His whiteness took from his
value. The bidders pulled his hair.
Next came a woman with an infant,

who were sold for \$220. Thinks I to
myself, if this is republicanism, I am
egregiously mistaken.

Journal of a Bostonian.

[FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.]
INTERESTING TABLE.

Mr. Editor.—The following Table is taken
from a late English paper with the exception
of the prices in some of the American mar-
kets, which I have added, and are believed
to be correct. The statement is further al-
tered by being adapted to our measure and
currency.

Prices of Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. in
various parts of the world, in May and June,
1827:—

AMERICA.	
Norfolk, Va. May,	\$1 16 cents.
New-York, June 20,	90
Montreal, Ca. June,	90
Cincinnati, Ohio, June,	50
Pittsburg, Penn. June,	44
NORTH OF EUROPE.	
London, June 20,	1 79
Antwerp, May 30,	1 21
Hamburg, May 25,	87
Bremen, May 25,	81
Dantzic, May 25,	76
Stettin, June 15,	73
Copenhagen, May 31,	72
SOUTH OF EUROPE.	
Nice, June 15,	\$1 31 cents.
Milan, May 31,	1 27
Santander, Spain, May,	1 26
France, June 30,	1 17
Genoa, May 25,	1 05
Leghorn, May 31,	1 03
Civita Vecchia, May 31,	90
Naples, May 31,	88
Trieste, June 15,	83
Odessa on the Black Sea, May, 49	

THE LATE WAR.—We have heard in our
younger, and read in our maturer years, sev-
eral accounts of the causes of the late war
with Great Britain; but the following ac-
count which we copy from the *Brooklyn*
(Conn.) *Gazette*, is different from all, and we
do not hesitate to say is full as correct as
some others. We insert it below, and leave
it with our readers to say if we are not near-
ly correct:—

Cause of the late War with G. Britain.

Some time since a party of village
wise-heads assembled in the bar-room of
the Farmers' Hotel, in S——, Rhode
Island, were exhausting their learning
and temper in discussing the causes of
the late war. As the dispute waxed
warm and seemed about coming to the
decision, so common on such occasions,
of bloody heads and disfigured faces,
thus proving that we have enough of
the War spirit among us to make slight
causes sufficient to light the flame, I say,
just at this critical period, a plain honest
farmer stepped forward and inter-
posed, with "don't lose your tempers,
gentlemen, you are all wrong. I can
explain the whole matter to you. Or-
ders in Council, Berlin and Milan De-
crees, Free Trade—Sailors rights, and
all your nonsense, had nothing to do with
it. The war was entirely owing to
neighbor M's pig getting into neighbor
T's garden. Hold still, gentlemen, and
I will prove it. Burrill, you know, was
M's lawyer, and got his case for him.—
T. was representative to the Assembly
from the town of S——. Now you
know Burrill and Howell were candi-
dates for Uncle Sam's Senate, and ev-
ery body was at work on one side and
t'other, and after counting noses, Bur-
rill's friends thought all was safe, but
when the vote was taken T. thought he
was a good staunch Federalist, and of
course bound to vote for Burrill, remem-
bering the pig law suit would not vote
for him, so that Howell, by voting for
himself, got elected by one majority.—
Now, if it had not been for the pig law
suit, T. would have voted for Burrill,
and he would have been chosen Sena-
tor. Now don't interrupt, gentleman—
now, you all remember that when the
question of declaring War came before
the Senate, Mr. Bayard moved to post-
pone it six weeks, to give time to hear
from England, and his motion, you know,
was lost by only one vote—one Jerry
Howell voting against it. Now, if Bur-
rill had been there, he would have vot-
ed for the motion, and the declaration
of war would have been deferred. Be-
fore six weeks expired, news arrived
that the Orders in Council were repeal-
ed, and thus the principal alleged cause
of War removed. Of course, if the de-
lay had been obtained, War would not
have been declared; and thus I have
proved that neighbor M's pig getting in-
to neighbor T's garden, was the real
cause of it." Hurrah from all hands—
six more mugs of flip, our town of
S—— has the honor of having pro-
duced the cause of the late War, and of
exalting Gen. Jackson, into the bargain
—for if it had not been for the War, he
would never have been the "Hero of
New-Orleans"—and nobody would have
ever thought of him for President!

EXPLOSION.—Last evening, a lad em-
ployed in a grocery store in this village,
while engaged in drawing some rum for
a customer, snuffed his candle throwing
the snuff down into some rum that had
leaked out. It immediately took fire,
communicated with the stream running
into the measure, and burst the barrel,
making a heavy report, and scattering
the burning liquid to the four quarters
of the room. The building was threat-
ened with immediate destruction, but
saved by timely exertion.

Lockport Observatory Aug. 10.

We never before heard of the explo-
sion of a rum cask. Some two or three
years since, something similar occurred
to a man, as was reported, whose breath
accidentally took fire from the blaze of
a candle, and shattered him into ten
thousand fragments!—*Eastern Argus.*

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;

THURSDAY, MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1827.

THOMAS CLARK, Esq. is our agent at
Paris, to whom advertisements and Commu-
nications may be handed for this paper, and
they will be attended to.

S. A. B. HEALD, Esq. is our Agent for
Lond and vicinity; he will receive and for-
ward Subscriptions, Communications and Ad-
vertisements for this paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Agreeably to notice
heretofore given, the electors of this town
and Greenwood, met in their respective
towns, on Saturday last, for the purpose of
choosing a Representative to the next Legis-
lature, no choice having been effected at the
annual election.

In this town the votes were for
Uriah Holt, Esq. 128
Col. Cyprina Cole, 44

In Greenwood.
Col. Cyprina Cole, 46
Uriah Holt, Esq. 20
Scattering, 5

It therefore appears that Uriah Holt, Esq.
is chosen by a majority of fifty-three votes,
William Noyes, Esq. who was a candidate
at the first meeting, came forward and wholly
declined being considered a candidate at this
time.

Samuel Gibson, Esq. was elected on Friday
last, a Representative for the District of
Fryeburg, &c.

THE ELECTION.—In addition to what we
published last week in relation to this sub-
ject we have received the following infor-
mation:—In Kennebec, Mr. Cutler is chosen,
so that Messrs. Williams, Cushman and Cut-
ler, are Senators from that district; in Som-
erset, Mr. Weston is re-elected; in Penob-
scot, Solomon Parsons is elected by some-
thing of a majority—he is the Administration
candidate; his election augurs not much in
favor of the management of the self-created
County Committee, with a press, and a gen-
tleman to conduct it, "alike distinguished for
his literary acquisitions and political con-
sistency" in Hancock, it is most likely there
is no choice, Mr. Hathaway has no doubt re-
ceived a plurality of the votes, and Mr. Hall
is probably the next highest on the list; in
Washington, also there is no choice, Mr.
Balkham, Bucknam and Fuller were the can-
didates.—There is some prospect that Mr.
Butman is elected a member of Congress
from the District of Somerset and Penobscot
—he has certainly received the highest num-
ber of votes.—In the new County of Waldo,
there is no choice made either for Register of
Deeds or County Treasurer. We in this
County do better, having been well united
respecting candidates for these offices, espe-
cially the latter—we have heretofore laid up
our money to Rust; but we learn that the
Court of Sessions have so contrived matters
this year, as to keep the cash moving, so that
Rust can hardly touch it.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The Septem-
ber Term of this Court for Oxford County,
commenced at Paris on Tuesday last—the
Term is holden by Justice Whitman. We
shall probably be able to give some account
of the business done at this Court, in our
next.

UNCOMMON.—We are informed that an
Elder, on the farm of Moses Buck, Esq. in
Sunner, has grown the present season to the
uncommon height of eleven feet and three
inches!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the request of a
much respected friend to copy an article from
the New-Hampshire Patriot, of November
30th 1826. We ever feel willing to oblige
our friends in this way when we can do it
without violating our duty as the conductors
of a public journal; but in this case, were
we to admit the article in question, we can
have no doubt but that some of our readers
would think that it had reference to a case
near home, while others might suppose, that
we wished to promulgate the difficulties and
troubles of Religious societies, whenever we
could with advantage to ourselves. This is
not the case—we have lived long enough in
the world, to learn that, perfection in any
religious creed, made by man is not to be ex-
pected and that there is no religious society
whose members are all governed by the reli-
gion they profess; but because the works of
men are imperfect, and hypocrisy and dissimu-
lation are sometimes found lurking among
those who are within the pale of the church:
it does not follow that all are such, it only
proves to us, that *taxes* are among the wheat
and that wolves will sometimes assume the
garb of sheep. We have no doubt but that
on mature reflection, our friend will acknowl-
edge that our course in this case is the correct
one.

The word Calico is derived from Cal-
icut, a place in India where Calicoes
were first made.

An incomplete return of the number
of newspaper stamps used the last year
gives 26,980,552—the number of news-
paper sheets printed in Great Britain.
They pay a duty of four pence sterling
each to government.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Bathel Bean outdone, a few!

A white Bean, planted in my garden
several years ago, was found on shelling
and counting the crop, to have produc-
ed 626 beans. The year following, an-
other white bean was planted in a field,
and standing by itself in the hill, I no-
ticed at the time of harvest, that it had
an unusual quantity of vine and pods, I
carefully shelled and counted the prod-
uct, and it amounted to 993 good sound
beans, produced from a single bean, in
one season. Beat this who can. n. s.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. BARTON.—Right glad am I that
Dr. Danforth has procured some of Dr.
Chambers' Medicine for the cure of In-
temperance; I hope some at least of our
old hardened intemperates will soon ex-
perience its salutary effects, and become
sober, industrious and respectable citi-
zens. I wonder what effect the above
medicine would have on ladies who are
extravagantly fond of strong tea, snuff
and the tobacco-pipe. COBLER.

GALE IN THE WEST INDIES.—Ah arrival
at Philadelphia from St. Thomas,
reports the most disastrous effects from
the late gale in the West Indies. At
St. Croix, all the estates have suffered
more or less, and on many, the negro
houses and other buildings were entire-
ly destroyed, besides several negroes
killed. On one estate alone, Montpelier,
four slaves and 100 sheep were killed.
In the harbor of Christiansted only
three vessels rode out the gale; while
in Frederickssted, all were driven on
shore, some of which, with valuable
cargoes, were entirely lost.

In the harbor of St. Johns, (Antigua)
the gale was felt with great severity.
Not a single vessel escaped its fury,
and those which were not driven ashore
sunk at their anchorage. Several small
buildings were blown down, and great
injury was sustained throughout the
country.

At Gaudaloupe, not much damage
was done to the island; but in the har-
bor of Point Petre 10 vessels were
stranded.

The damage in Porto Rico was con-
fined to a few plantation trees.

Salem Gazette.

THE LINE STORM commenced on
Wednesday last, and has been attended
with very high winds. Considerable
anxiety has been felt respecting the fate
of vessels in the bay, but it is not yet
known that any damage has been suffer-
ed. The storm probably retarded the
passage of the southern mail due yester-
day, which did not arrive.—lb

TURNING OUT.—A body of sailors from
120 to 150 in number paraded through
the public streets of this city yesterday
with flag, drum and file.—They stopped
occasionally, formed a hollow square,
and having heard a resolution like the
following read, received it with three
cheers:—"Blue Jackets of the port of
Boston! what say you? will you agree
not to ship on board any vessel in this
port under \$15 a month, and if any one
ships for less will you deal with him as
you see fit, and strip the ship?" A grey
headed boatswain then piped his whistle,
the drum struck up, and they pursued
their march.

This practice, though it occurs some-
times in cities south of us, has never be-
fore, we believe, been resorted to here;
and we hope it will never be repeated.

Boston Patriot.

Married.

In Portland, Mr. Enoch Crocker, of Buck-
field, to Miss Ellen E. Day, of the former
place.

Died.

In Waterford, of Dysentery, on the 14th in-
stant, Nathaniel and on the 21st, Isaac Frye,
children of Mr. Ebenezer Jewett, Jun. the
first, aged two years and ten months, and
the last, four years and eleven months.—On
the 17th Mrs. Tabitha, widow of the late
Thomas Green, Jun. of consumption.—On
the 22d, Sarah Frye, child of Mr. Eber Rice,
Jr. of dysentery, aged 1 year and 3 months.
—On the 23d, Mrs. Ruth, widow of the late
Samuel Haskell, of Cholera Morbus, aged 77
years.

In Paris, a child of Moses Hammond, Esq.
aged 3 months.

In Bangor, John Allen, Esq. aged 73.—Mrs.
Mary Howard, wife of Mr. Thomas Howard,
aged 81. Mr. Howard and wife had been
married and lived together upwards of 62
years.

In Chester, (N. H.) Lt. Ezekiel Warthen
aged 87, a soldier in the French and Revolu-
tionary Wars.

In Alstead, Mr. Amos Brook, a Revolution-
ary soldier.

In Dover, Capt. William Twombly aged
70, an Officer of the Revolution.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent
for selling Johnson's Jaundice Bitters,
a most valuable Medicine for persons afflicted
with the Jaundice or complaints of that kind.
These Bitters are very pleasant and strong—
and are highly esteemed by all such as have
made trial of them.—For sale wholesale and re-
tail.—Traders and others who purchase to
sell again, can be supplied on reasonable
terms. ASA BARTON

Norway, Sept. 17.

JUST received and for sale at the
Oxford Bookstore, Doct. Thomp-
son's celebrated EYE WATER.

Sept. 27.

PRIZE LIST

OF the 16th Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery.

4511	—	\$1000
1254	—	\$1000
2674	—	\$1000
3128	—	\$1000

All Tickets whose three last figures are 063
are prizes of \$200
All Tickets whose three last figures are 306,
069 are prizes of \$100
All Tickets whose three last figures are 554,
078, 427 or 793 are prizes of \$50
All Tickets whose two last figures are 21 are
prizes of \$20
All Tickets whose two last figures are 30, 91
or 89, are prizes of \$10
All Tickets whose last figure is 5, 9 or 1, is a
prize of \$4

A GOOD CHANCE.

FORTUNES for sale by the subscriber in
the GRAND

STATE LOTTERY.

To be drawn in Portland on the 3d of
October next. This is a most bril-
liant Scheme, containing the
following prizes, viz:—

1	PRIZE OF	\$1000
1	"	\$1000
1	"	\$1000
1	"	\$1000
4	"	\$200
8	"	\$100
16	"	\$25
40	"	\$15
120	"	\$7

And smaller prizes.

Also, Tickets for sale in the Cumber-
land and Oxford Canal Lottery 17th Class
which draws on Saturday the 27th Oct. next.
Prize Tickets in the former Classes of the
Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery re-
ceived in payment for tickets in this.

DAVID SMITH.

Norway Village, Sept. 17.

CURE FOR INTemperance.

DR. ASA DANFORTH

HAS received some of Dr. CHAMBERS'
celebrated medicine for the CURE
OF INTemperance, which he will
warrant to be genuine. There is nothing un-
pleasant in either the taste or smell, and it
may be taken with or without the knowledge
of the person to whom it is administered.

Norway Village, Sept. 17.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform
the public, and particularly Subscribers
to "THE JEFFERSONIAN," that he has transferred all his interest in that es-
tablishment to Capt. ALFRED ANDREWS, of
Paris, to whom all payments due must be
made for the Paper, Advertisements, or Jobs:
CHARLES DINGLEY.

Paris, Sept. 18, 1827.

JUST Published and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, AN

APOLOGY

FOR BELIEVING IN

UNIVERSAL RECONCILIATION:

Or an Appeal from the Inferior Court of Big-
otry, Superstition, Ignorance and Unbe-
lief, to the Supreme Court of Prop-
er Candor, Sound Reason, Good
Understanding, and True
Faith. Also, a Key to
the Book of Rev-
elation, with
short Notes on the same.

BY SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.

Sept. 27.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Sin-
gle, the MAINE FARMERS' ALMANAC,
for the year of our Lord 1828.

Traders supplied on liberal terms.

Sept. 27.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore,

SCOTT'S MILITARY TACTICS,

enforcing the duty of INFANTRY, LIGHT-
INFANTRY, and RIFLEMEN.—Every Officer in
the Militia, should furnish himself with a
copy of this valuable work in Military Tac-
tics. Sept. 27.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore,

THE INSTRUMENTAL DIRECTOR;

containing Rules for all Musical Instruments
in common use, laid down in a plain and con-
cise manner: to which is added a variety of
Instrumental Music of the richest and most
popular kind extant; a part of which was
never before published in this country. Sec-
ond Edition, enlarged and improved
August 28.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in
several instances with success for the
cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its effi-
cacy have been received from persons of
the first respectability.—The following from
John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its
value:

I, JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and
say, that my child was attacked with fits in a
very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed
to have had little or no effect. I applied to
Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his
Drops, which I gave to my child as directed
by said Brown; and I have no doubt they
were of much service. After administering
one phial full to my child, the fits left her,
and she has been in perfect health ever
since. JOHN WHIPPLE

Hooksett, June, 1823.

For sale by appointment of the
Proprietors, at the Oxford Bookstore.

JUSTICES' DOCKETS

MADE conformable to the Laws of the
State of Maine, for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore.—Every Justice who does busi-
ness as a Magistrate, should be provided with
one of these Dockets. Sept. 27.

BLANKS

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

Poetry.

[FROM THE HALLOWELL GAZETTE.]
AUTUMN—A SIMPLE SKETCH.

The Autumn wind blows chilly by,
Bearing the bare red leaf;
The clouds are gathering in the sky;
The sun shines faint and brief.

The birds have left their favorite grove,
And sought a milder sun;
O'er every field the cattle rove,
To find a verdant one.

November's frost, November's rain,
November's cheerless days
Proclaim the year is on the wane;
Winter no longer stays.

The breeze no more is bland and sweet,
The air no more is soft;
And cold and bleak the snow and sleet
Whirl through the air aloft.

The trees rear high their naked arms;
The woods are desolate;
Gone are the summer's glowing charms,
That look'd of lasting date.

Now round the evening hearth convene
A dear domestic few;
A sweet and long remembered scene,
Which pencil never drew.

For there are fond and beaming eyes,
Telling a gentle tale
Of thoughts with which our bosoms rise,
Such thoughts as need no veil;

And there are quiet heartfelt smiles,
And cheeks that purely glow,
And prattling childhood's playful wiles,
And feeling's overflow.

The aged wear a peaceful look,
The youthful lover seem,
As seated in our evening nook,
We watch the fireside gleam.

Through life, when many a painful hour
And bitter thought we know,
We love, whatever tempests lower,
That homely fireside's glow.

That sweetest spot of all the earth,
Is memory's richest store;
Long as we live, that pleasant hearth
Thought fondly lingers o'er.

QUIDAM.

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR.]
AUTUMN.

Let merry Spring enjoy her flowers,
And odorous Summer sunny days;
Let Winter build her icy towers—
I scorn them all for Autumn's blaze.

Spring, like the puny child is seen;
A tender care—a sickly hope—
Shrinking from warmth of sunny sheen—
Too weak with lusty winds to cope.

Summer and hey-day youth agree;
A brilliant flame too bright to last—
A rolling cloud of joy and glee—
A fleeting hour of rich repast.

Winter and age alike display
The chilly smile—the biting sneer;
The last remains—the dying day—
Of all that once was fair and dear.

But glorious Autumn strides along,
Like a creation in its prime!
And all its tints together throng,
To make the true, the great sublime.

And so should man in manhood's years,
His every tone of mind display;
Show virtue's smile—pale pity's tears,
Tho' storms and lightning round him play.

Like Autumn's sun his fame should rise;
Towering on clouds, in grandeur dress'd;
And when he sinks from mortal eyes,
Go like a giant to his rest.

ORO.

THE KISS.

(Translated from the Irish.)

Give me a kiss before you go,
And then—well part forever;
I little thought she would do so—
May all the saints in Heaven forgive her!

The kiss I felt whole weeks and days,
And yet it made my bosom shiver;
She fled and left me in amazement—
May all the saints in Heaven forgive her!

Oh have I travers'd hills of snow,
Oh have I cross'd the dreadful river,
To press that cheek where roses blow—
May all the saints in Heaven forgive her!

And yet, perhaps she may relent,
And cheer me once again—no, never—
The greatest sinner may repent—
May all the saints in Heaven forgive her!

[FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.]

DREAMS.

I have been wandering far away,
To a softer clime, and a fairer day,
My soul went forth to those islands bright,
Where the blessed dwell in realms of light;
My soul has been to a holier sphere;
Then how can I bear to linger here?

I have heard the voices of silver sound,
That float those hallowed isles around;
I have seen the forms of light that stray
In those bowers of brightness, far away;
For my soul has been to a holier sphere;
Then how can I bear to linger here?

I may not mourn for earthly wo,
For my heart is warm with a heavenly glow;
The joys of earth are not for me,
For I have dreamed of purity.
My soul has been to a holier sphere;
Oh! how can I bear to linger here?

A FRENCHMAN'S RECEIPT.

Given to an Englishman, as to the best mode of
killing a flea.

Put your meaning meet no neck,
Put your hand about his neck;
Don't neighbors get one first,
And drag him with main strength to post;
Put one twist upon his nose,
Vid poudra leve epe his mouth,
Maugre all his kicks and frownces;
Put gunpowder two free ounces
Into his throat, he cry no louder,
Den put far poker to his powder;
So blow him, or his mad caprice,
Tuto—ha, ha! ten thousand pieces.

OPTIONAL SLEEP.

Pray, Jack, are you asleep? said Ned,
What makes you ask? he slowly said;
Because of you or Sam,
I want to borrow half a crown
For something that I saw in town;
Why then, said Jack, I am.

VARIETY.

THE WIFE.

To a fond and confiding girl, few hours in life are so full of buoyancy and hope, of kindness and affection, as those of courtship; and few, it may be truly said, are so important to her future welfare and happiness. In her lover she too often sees all that is worthy and respectable in man; the ardor of her affection softens the most offensive traits of character, and obliterates all minor failings. Whatever she may have collected from poetry, is brought in aid of her imagination, which pictures, in the most glowing colors, the character of a husband; and her affection persuades her that in her lover she has found a perfect representative of this ideal picture.

In dreams of confidence in the prudence of her choice, and delightful anticipations of succeeding years of affection and happiness, she is led to the altar; and how often, alas! does one short year bring home to her aching bosom the sad reality of the falsity and emptiness of her hopes of all mutual love, tender assiduity and lasting affection. Yesterday, the lover was all attention, and love marked every action; to-day, the husband is cold, distant, and neglectful; preferring the company of the worthless and dissipated to that of her, who, but a few days since, he flattered himself was dearer to him than all the world beside.

I can hardly picture to myself a situation more truly heart-rending and deplorable, than that of a female who has found every want anticipated, and every reasonable wish gratified under the paternal roof, with the warm confidence of youth, to repose on the bosom of affection, but finding her confidence betrayed, her affection slighted, and herself, with a helpless offspring, left to struggle with unkindness, poverty and want. Such, alas! is too often the case in this world of uncertainty, where we find, mixed with the kindest blessings of our Heavenly Father, which almost stagger our strongest faith.

In my boyish days, when every thing was bright and sunny, and pleasure sported in beautiful perspective before me, I sometimes wandered to a neighboring farm house, to pass an idle hour with its lovely and innocent inmates, who were as thoughtless and cheerful as myself. Among these beautiful girls was one more advanced in age than the rest, whose modesty and blooming beauty was the admiration and envy of the village throng. Twenty winters have passed over my head, since I saw her sporting on the green, and yet, at this distant day, I cannot recollect her sylph-like form, her sprightly manner, and her affectionate smile without a thrill of delight.

Eliza's hand had been often solicited by her equals, and even by those whose fortunes were much superior to her own, but none were able to win her heart. About her twentieth year, she met, at a friend's, a young gentleman who had recently come to reside in the neighborhood; his figure was elegant; his features regular, and his whole appearance such, as, at first sight, was calculated to excite the affections of a young, inexperienced, and susceptible girl. He was flippant, bold, and even boisterous; which, to one little acquainted with the world, might indicate a great degree of spirit; but it was, in fact, nothing but the ebullition of an irritable and petulant temper. To this man Eliza became most passionately attached—he offered her his hand, and it was accepted, in opposition to the advice and entreaties of her parents.

It was about this time I left the paternal roof, and new scenes and increasing cares almost obliterated the beautiful Eliza from my recollection.

During one of the inclement nights of our New-England winters, I was called to an obscure part of the city, to visit, professionally, a poor and helpless wretch, who was pining with disease produced by intemperance. As I sat by the bed of the sufferer, I heard, in an adjoining room, the voice of a female, pleading, with great earnestness, with one who appeared to be the employer of her husband. "For heaven's sake," she said, "do keep back every cent you can of his earnings; not a shilling that enters his pocket ever finds its way here. The tippling shop and tavern take all—it is hard, and perhaps, wrong, to speak of one's husband thus. The time was when I did not believe it possible; but what am I to do—where am I to seek sustenance, clothing and fuel for these, my freezing and starving children? But, my dear sir," she continued, her sobs almost suffocating her, "this is but a small part of what I suffer. Oh! I could sustain myself under poverty and want; I could live with him cheerfully and affectionately under all the vicissitudes of fortune, if I could only receive the love and kindness which is a wife's due."

I inquired the name of her who had so strongly excited my sympathy; in a moment the beautiful Eliza flitted before my mind—she, who at twenty years was so beautiful, so affectionate and so happy, that angels might almost have envied her lot. I arose with an indistinct feeling that I should meet something which my youthful mind was wont to contemplate with such delight. I entered the room, but what did I see?—the shadow of her whose early dawn was the promise of earthly bliss. Would to God it never had been my lot to have thus encountered her, who, in youth, had left such a magic and undying spell on my mind.

RIVAL LANDLORDS HOAXED.—After the defeat of the French at the battle of Leipsic, that city became full of a mixed medley of soldiers, of all arms and of all nations; of course a great variety of coin was in circulation there. A British private who was attached to the rocket brigade, and who had picked up a little broken French and German, went to the largest hotel in Leipsic, and displaying an English shilling to the landlord, inquired if this piece of coin was current there. "Oh, yes," replied he, "you may have whatever the house affords for that money, it passes current here at present." Our fortunate Bardolph, finding himself in such compliant quarters, called about him most lustily, and the most sumptuous dinner the house could afford, washed down by bottles of the most expensive wines, were dispatched without ceremony. On going away, he tendered at the bar the single identical shilling, which the landlord had inadvertently led him to expect was to perform such wonders. The stare, the shrug, and the exclamation excited from "mine host of the garter," by such a tender, may be more easily conceived than expressed. An explanation much to the dissatisfaction of the landlord, took place, who quickly found, not only that nothing more was likely to be got, but also the laugh would be tremendous against him. This part of the profits he had a very christian wish to divide with his neighbor. Taking his guest to the street door of the hotel, he requested him to look over the way "Do you see," said he, "the large hotel opposite? That fellow, the landlord of it, is my sworn rival, and nothing can keep this story from his ears, in which case I shall never hear the last of it. Now, my good fellow, you are not only welcome to your entertainment, but I will instantly give you a five franc piece into the bargain, if you will promise, on the word of a soldier, to attempt the trick with him to-morrow, that succeeded with me so well to-day." Our veteran took the money, and accepted the conditions; but having buttoned up the silver very securely in his pocket, he took his leave of the landlord, with the following speech and a bow, that did no discredit to Leipsic:—"Sir, I deem myself in honor bound to use my utmost endeavors to put your wishes into execution. I shall certainly do all that I can, but must candidly inform you, that I fear I shall not succeed, since I played the very same trick on that gentleman yesterday, and it is to his particular advice alone, that you are indebted for the honor of my company to-day."

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—A few years since, a man living in an adjacent town, had occasion to transact some business at Canton, and as he was an excellent pedestrian, he determined to walk. He arrived at Farmington about 11 o'clock, and called for a luncheon. The landlord set before him a mug of cider, and some bread, and cheese.—After despatching his frugal meal, he asked the price, and was told it was twenty-five cents. Our traveller was astonished at the exorbitancy of the demand, and protested against the payment.

"Why," said the landlord, "if a man calls for a dinner, he pays a quarter of a dollar, and a luncheon is the same."

"Very good, Mr. Boniface," said the pedestrian, "I'll pay your bill, but believe me, when I assure you that I will requite your kindness before many days."

The traveller left Canton on the following morning, having his scheme of revenge well matured. He ate no breakfast, but drank bitters enough to create a most ravenous appetite; and by the time he reached Farmington, which was about 1 o'clock, he was prepared to swallow any thing eatable. He desired the landlord, who did not recognise him, to prepare dinner as speedily as possible. Boniface informed him, that four of the select men were to dine with him that day, and he accordingly served up a pig, but as they would be unable to eat the whole of him, if he would carve handsomely, he might make his dinner out of the porker. He nothing loth, sat down, and in the space of 30 minutes, managed to strip every bone, and devour the whole pig. He then called in the landlord, and requested to know how much he had to pay.

"Twenty-five cents, I s'pose," replied the publican, with a most rueful elongation of visage; but I gave four—sixpence for the pig."—*Mild. Gaz.*

IRISH ANSWERS.—I have often heard it remarked and complained of by travellers and strangers, that they never could get a true answer from any Irish peasant as to a distance, when on a journey. For many years I myself thought it most unaccountable. If you meet a peasant on your journey, and ask him how far, for instance, to Ballinrobe? he will probably say it is "three short miles." You travel on, and are informed by the next peasant you meet, that "it is five long miles." On you go, and the next will tell "your honor" it is "four miles, or about that same." The fourth will

swear "if your honor stops at three miles, you'll never get there!" But, on pointing to a town just before you, and inquiring what place that is, he replies, "Oh! plaze your honor, that's Ballinrobe, sure enough!" Why you said it was more than three miles off!" "Oh yes! to be sure, said sartin, that's from my own cabin, plaze your honor. We're no scollards in this country. Arrah! how can we tell any distance, plaze your honor, but from our little cabins? Nobody but the schoolmaster knows that, plaze your honor."

Barrington's Sketches.

ANECDOTE.—In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer, of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to Heaven?—Vell den, (said he,) ven we ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest road, and some dat is de pest; but I don't tink it makes much difference which road we take; for when we get dare, dey never ask us which way we come—and it is none of deir business—*if our wheat is good.*

HOUSE & LAND.

FOR sale by the subscriber, a good Two-Story Dwelling HOUSE, partly finished, with Land sufficient for a good garden. Also a good new SAWMILL, well built, and situated on the Steep Falls, so called, where there is a good chance for timber, and a sufficiency of water for nearly the whole season. There is likewise a good privilege for the erection of almost any kind of machinery which requires water power.—Also a number of eligible house lots on each side of the road, which are well situated, and inferior to none in the vicinity for pleasantness of situation and goodness of soil.

The above will be sold at a cheap rate, & the terms of payment will be such that almost any person can purchase it, who has any desire for property of this kind.

For further information please inquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.
BAILEY BODWELL.
Sept. 7, 1827.

CLOTH DRESSING, IMPROVED.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have in operation a new and IMPROVED MACHINE, for seaming Cloth—by which, it may be done in the best possible manner, and much superior to any other Machine in this State, (except one of like kind, there being only two in Maine.) They therefore, with the greatest confidence, invite all persons who have cloth to dress, to call and examine their machine, and cloth which they have finished, and see for themselves, if it does not, on comparison, look superior to any they have before seen. They are determined to do all in their power to make their style of work, the permanency of their colors, and the terms of payment such "that none shall go away dissatisfied."

S. & A. MILLETT.
Norway Village, Aug. 14, 1827.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by FIRE only, with a Capital of 200,000 Dollars, and a surplus Fund of more than THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; the whole secured and vested in the best possible manner,—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other Offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The small compensation they require, and the liberality and promptness in adjusting all losses that may accrue under their Policies together with eight years close application and experience, induce them to flatter themselves that they shall receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber is an authorized Agent for this Company, and will issue Policies immediately, to those who may apply for them.
ASA BARTON.
Norway, July 5, 1827.

N. B.—As this Company does not insure upon marine risks, it is considered to be perfectly safe, and deserving of public confidence.
Sept. 6, 1827.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Memoirs of Capt. JAMES WILSON, containing an account of his enterprises and sufferings in India, his conversion to Christianity, his missionary voyage to the South Sea, and his peaceful and triumphant return. Also, Essays on the most important subjects in Religion, by Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, author of the commentary on the Bible, &c. &c.
July 29.

JUST received and for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent, A new and fresh supply of DR. LAGRANGE'S GENUINE OINTMENT, for the cure of the SALT RHEUM.—This Ointment is a safe and sure cure for the Salt Rheum, and Tinea Capitis, or Scald Head.
Aug. 16.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, School Bibles, a good edition; also Colburn's Arithmetic; Writing and Wrapping Paper, &c. to be sold cheap.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLECTION OF MARTIAL MUSIC.

CONTAINING a plain, easy, and concise introduction to the grounds of Musical Music, laid down in the most comprehensive manner. Together with a large collection of the most approved Hymns, Marches, Airs, &c.; including the principal part of the duties of the camp, the evolutions for the Militians, and their signals; a great part of which was never before published. Designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States. By ALVIN RORERSON, Jun. Third Edition, Revised, Corrected, and Improved.—Just received and for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, July 23, 1827.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing a Monthly Pamphlet Entitled

The Gospel Preacher.

THE Publisher of the CHRISTIAN TELESCOPE AND UNIVERSALIST MISCELLANY, as the means of disseminating the principles of Universalism, and of subverting the deleterious effects of the numerous sectarian tracts, with which our land is at present completely inundated, and which he conceives to be only calculated to poison the inquiring mind and to render it the passive, and desponding subject of error, doubt and tormenting fears; proposes publishing by subscription, a monthly pamphlet of 16 pages octavo, entitled

THE GOSPEL PREACHER; each number to contain two Original Sermons from the pens of living Universalist Ministers, and each designed to give a clear and full explanation of some passage of Holy-Writ, and to explain the true principles of the Gospel as understood by Universalists.

This work will be issued on the most economical plan, so that it may be afforded at such a price, as to ensure its gratuitous circulation by such individuals as may be disposed to forward the important object.

CONDITIONS. The Gospel Preacher will be published on the first Wednesday of each month, handsomely printed on fine paper, and neatly stitched in colored covers, and will be sent to subscribers at \$1 per year, in advance; and whenever 1000 subscribers are obtained the publisher pledges himself to reduce the price to 75 cents.

The work will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the undertaking.

Agents for the Telescope and Miscellany, are requested to use their influence in obtaining subscribers for the Gospel Preacher, and to act as Agents for the same.

Every 5th copy allowed to those who obtain 4, or more subscribers, and become accountable for the same.

Subscriptions received by Asa Barton at the Oxford Bookstore.
September 8th, 1827.

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE, No. 12, Long Wharf, Portland, AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of PATENT CORDAGE, made by Robbins, of Plymouth. Also CUT NAILS and BRADS of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. DUCK of various prices, ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.
Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Tyrocinic Society, will hold their annual Anniversary, on Wednesday, the third day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Hebron Academy.—Likewise, there will be an Exhibition of the Students of the Academy, in the afternoon of the same day.

HORACE A. BARROWS, Secretary.
Hebron Academy, September 15, 1827.

MONEY WANTED.

By the subscriber, for which he is under the necessity of calling on all who are indebted to him, by note or account, to make immediate payment, otherwise their notes & accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection, without distinction, excepting agreements made to the contrary—he being called on for large sums, he cannot avoid collection as above.

JONATHAN SWIFT.
Norway, Sept. 1, 1827.

GRAVE STONES.

JOSEPH THOMPSON WOULD inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he will execute GRAVE STONES of all sizes, in a neat manner, in a handsome and superior style of workmanship, and at prices lower than at Portland. Orders left with ASA BARTON, Esq., who will give the necessary information, will be attended to.

Hartford, Aug. 31, 1827.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, the MAINE TOWN OFFICER—being a digest of the Laws relating to the duties of all officers necessary to be chosen in towns.
July 27.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary—Virgil Delphin—Horace Delphin—Latin Grammar—Latin Primer—Cicero's Orations—Salust—Adam's Roman Antiquities—Greek Testament—Lexicons—Greek Grammar—Minor, &c. With a good assortment of School Books and Stationery, which will be sold cheap.
Sept. 20.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore by the hundred, dozen or single—THE GRAY, a poem by Robert Blair; together with his Life, and Prefatory Notes.

Gold and Silver

WILL be paid for a few Dollars of Bill on the Kennebec Bank, at a Discount, if offered soon, at the Oxford Bookstore.
ASA BARTON, Agent.
July 19.

WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.
May 1.

The Observer

Published every Thursday, by ASA BARTON, (FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1/2 per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Leg. Notices at the usual price. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher. The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

VOL. IV.

MORAL A

AUTUMN

There is an autumn season, as the sun withdraws when the winds fall, and nature into decay. It is the season of me morial, word be meant, emn and of ser doubtly the se dyot, it is a mela gentle in its app in its influence, known it, feel, is the doing of of man is not the fine issues.

It is a season from the pass ery passion, how is yet eloquent. ent enjoyment; have done, and it supports us e ample of many go out into the the year, a differ We regard, ever the still but stea

A few days a the year was g ment was filled Heaven seemed ant. He is now er; the desert i the rose;" the heard among th earth is strewe once bespoken mer. Whatever which society h amid this appar We sit down in faring man in th feel that all we of our own fate years will be o blossoms of our summer will als the pulse that nuous or with v ally sink, and th

We rise from hearts softened turn into life a where we have in "rain." Such which the prest ted to make up pression which less and the gay were no other I know not that of wisdom to re tions. It is the of such previou chiefly valuable are two which considerations.

It is the pe melancholy whi that it is genera al remonstran language of hu often insults. When the wind us, their voice but to our kin teach us is not that such also i erations of man leaves of the t perish and are

In such a ser sublimity ming our tears fall, selves—and a thoughts may b shness of our that, by the en power, they ena cers far every few years, we bless, or all th will also have a pageantry of li notes of trium silent in the gr ever active, ling," and the ing," will be a

Under an im feel our own h the animositety may have ceived from o n desolation o ilness of our forward to th time must bri the graves of we love. Ev with leaves th return slowly society which wish only to e

If there we appearances of they would b